

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 12.

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NO. 47.

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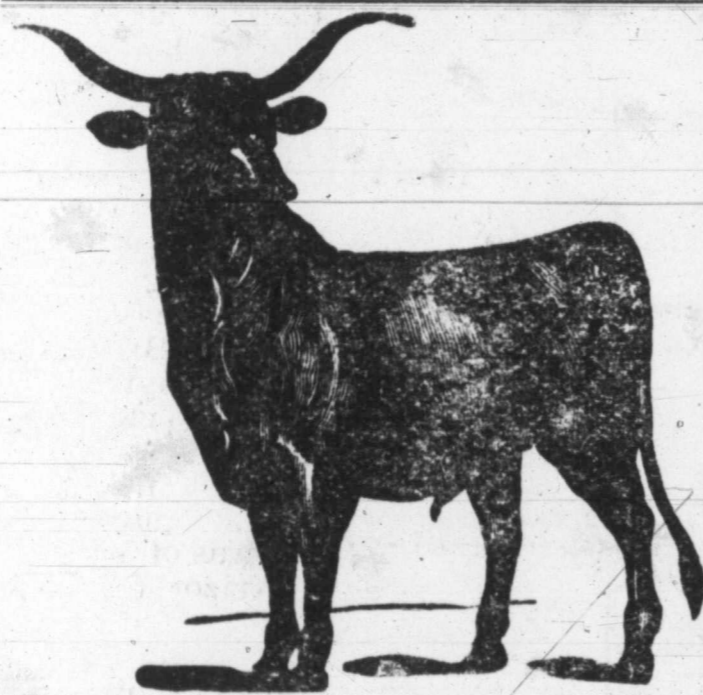
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NO. 47.

Texas Live Stock Journal

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The Dallas Convention.

The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association have held their fifteenth annual convention at the city of Dallas. The proceedings, or rather a brief synopsis of the proceedings, may be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

This meeting like all former ones of this particular association, was a big success. The cattlemen met for business; they conducted their affairs like business men, and when the work for which they met was finished, they like sensible men adjourned without spending (as is sometimes done) hours debating and wrangling over matters which are entirely outside of the business of the organization, and in which the association, as an association, has no interest.

This association is doing a splendid work for the cattlemen of Texas and the Indian Territory, and from present indications is now in a more flourishing condition and in better shape for advantageously serving its members than ever before. It must be gratifying to those who participated in the first organization, and who have worked hard and faithfully through the dark hours to keep the association alive, to now see the representative and best class of cattlemen from not only all over Texas, but from the Indian Territory and other parts of the country, coming in and endorsing the work

of the association by becoming active, paying members. The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association is, the JOURNAL is glad to state, a grand success, and promises many years of usefulness to its members and the cattle industry generally.

The Dallas Reception.

The reception given by the people of Dallas to the cattlemen and visitors attending the cattlemen's convention was not such as has always greeted them in the past, consequently caused considerable dissatisfaction among the cattlemen. The JOURNAL, knowing the liberal and enterprising spirit that has heretofore characterized the people of Dallas, is charitable enough to believe that the seeming neglect on their part was caused by an oversight or misunderstanding among those who should have given the matter attention, and not by any want of interest or respect by the people of Dallas. The JOURNAL, therefore, asks its readers not to criticize too harshly the city of Dallas or her people. They have in the past royally entertained the cattlemen of Texas. This fact should at least in a measure offset their shortcomings at the convention just closed.

Nick Eaton Murdered.

N. T. Eaton, formerly a prominent and wealthy cattleman of Texas, but for several years an influential and worthy citizen of Kansas City, was foully murdered by an unknown assassin on the streets of the above named city, about 7 o'clock last Tuesday evening. Who the murderer was or what could have prompted him seems to be a mystery to everyone. No clue to either has been found.

Nick Eaton was one of God's noblemen, "an honest man." He was big hearted, kind and true to his friends, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. His death will cast a gloom over thousands of people who knew and loved him.

Cotton Seed as Feed.

In continuation of the subject of cotton seed as feed for fattening cattle for market, the JOURNAL is in receipt of the following since last week. These letters have had the effect of directing the attention of feeders generally to the matter, and will result in closer observation and comparison, thereby determining to a certainty the true value of seed and the best manner of using it for preparing cattle for market.

Barton Bros., Kaufman, Texas, say: "We use the self-feeders, and when the object is to have fat beeves for early market, commence as soon in the fall as pasture begins to fail, and later on feed hay in connection with the seed. Still we believe the most profit, considering all expense, is realized by feeding hay alone until the middle of February, and then finish on seed. It is not so expensive, and as a rule will catch the early market. It is a hard matter to tell the best way, as almost everyone has a different plan and all hit it sometime."

John M. Elliott, Mansfield, Texas, says: "I can hardly advance an idea, because I never fed any until this winter to amount to anything. I am feeding raw seed in twenty-foot racks which hold 150 bushels, and put in a week's feeding at a time. I am feeding 200."

NEWS AND NOTES.

J. Nelson of Evanston had a steer among his bunch of cattle recently sold to Salt Lake parties, that tilted the beam at 2200 pounds.—Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

Hold fast to your faith in the future. Large runs of cattle continue on the markets, but bye and bye there must be a lessening of receipts and then an advance in values. The plethora will not always continue. Have faith and strengthen your grip.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Four or five years ago it was usual to hear of hundreds of cattle being frozen to death in a single night about this season, but this year there has been no loss and there is no likelihood of any besides the few old animals that will get bogged. For all of which we should be thankful.—Mobeetie (Tex.) Panhandle.

The worst of the winter is now over, though squally times may be looked for in March. Cattle generally have come through in fair shape, though not without feeding. . . . Two cents a pound on foot does not seem to strike our cowmen very favorably as pay for their cattle just now, inasmuch as the greater part of the winter is over.—Del Norte (Colo.) Prospector.

H. W. Brizzee of Mesa City lately sold a Durham grade cow that is a fine specimen of what alfalfa feeding is capable of. The animal was five years old, had been reared by Mr. Brizzee and had never been fed on anything but alfalfa, being taken from a closely grazed pasture to the butcher. As live weight she tipped the scales at 1,770 pounds; dressed, the four quarters weighed 1,010. The meat was of superior quality.—Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

Farmers in Carson and adjoining counties are feeding good horses, cattle and hogs, and in a few years the Panhandle of Texas will be able to show a horse with Kentucky, a Shorthorn cow with Illinois, or a good hog with any state. The farmer here is keeping pace with the old settled counties of the east, although Carson county is but three years old. There are several large horse ranches in this county and several small breeders. The stock are mostly Cleveland Bay, Norman and Hamiltonian.—Panhandle City (Texas), Chronicle.

As the season advances evidences of returning prosperity to the great beef-producing industry multiply. A feeling of confidence prevails in all sections and prices are gradually stiffening. Feeding steers with any show of blue blood in their veins are in special demand at prices far in advance of those possible to secure a few months ago, and the only thing that can stay the onward and upward march is the recurrence of another drouthy year in the corn-growing states. This is not likely to occur and hope for the future is everywhere present.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

W. N. Tuttle, the live stock agent of the Santa Fe, and himself a large cattle owner, was seen in regard to the live stock outlook in Colorado. "The prospects at present for cattlemen are brighter than they have been for three or probably four years," he said. "In Colorado the cattle, with few exceptions, have wintered well, the ranges are looking well for the summer and prices are at present fairly good. The failure of crops in Kansas and Nebraska last year caused a heavy loss to cattle owners in this state. We turn out the makings of good beef but the cattle require to be fed before being fit to kill and there is nothing to feed them with. The numbers are less here than they were some years ago but the breed is better, and I notice there is a

greater demand from the East for Western cattle. They are beginning to look westward for their supplies. They cannot raise the same class of cattle as they do here.—Denver Republican.

The Drovers' Journal, discussing sheep husbandry, says the production of wool and mutton stands forward today as a most important branch of the live stock industry in our country. And it enumerates four things as being imperatively required for making a successful result in the production of sheep (or other live stock) as follows: "Breed right, feed right, water right and shelter right." Neglect of any one of these essentials will result in failure to a greater or less extent in the final result.

The JOURNAL has no idea of taking sides in the question, which is the best breed of sheep? The question is easy to ask, but awfully hard to answer because people are not apt to think alike on that or any other subject. Some one has said: "I think the breed of sheep that will produce the most mutton, wool and lambs, all of the best quality, at the least expense, is the best; the breed that will bring their owners the quickest and largest returns." But then the other question presents itself, which breed is it that does produce the most mutton, wool and lambs? The Drovers' Journal declares that for a wool-bearing flock the Merino stands first, and adds: "Its wool enters into the most numerous classes of fabrics, as ladies' cloths and dress goods, fine flannels, the finest blankets and shawls, felted goods of the finest kinds, knitted goods and fine underclothing, cashmere, meltons and finer cloths for men's wear; for mixing with shoddy for a large class of inferior cloths, as diagonals, tricots, etc.; and for the finest hosiery; in short, for all goods where fineness of texture, softness, warmth and durability are desired, we have to depend upon the Merino for our raw material. And hence the high value which this sheep should hold in the estimation of western shepherds."

Cattle too Poor Even for Indians.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 3:—The cattle for the beef issue of the Cheyenne agency which was to be made this month consisted of cattle shipped from the East, and were of such inferior quality that the agent to-day refused to accept them, and to bring up the average the contractor was obliged to throw out a large number and purchase cattle raised on the ceded Sioux lands. These cattle have had no feed or care this winter, but are in excellent condition.

Interesting to Texas Cattlemen.

After years of experience the cattlemen of Northern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana have learned that there is a larger and surer profit on buying Texas steers for maturing on northern ranges than there is in raising the calves at home. Hence, we are reliably informed, that ranchmen generally in the states above named have sold their shepherds and in future will rely upon the south for supplies. Under these circumstances it would seem the proper thing for Texas stock raisers to cultivate closer and more general business relations with our northern friends. The best channel through which to become acquainted with northern ranchmen, their methods, wants and conditions is the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, published at Cheyenne, Wyo. This is an old, reliable and well established paper and if Texas stock raisers generally would send three dollars and get the Journal for a year the money would be well invested. The interests of the south and north are highly reciprocal and we should take advantage of the opportunity to reap the fullest benefit from an exchange of intercourse.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 13, 1891.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

There is very little improvement reported in the live stock market here. There has been several transactions in the horse market during the past week but they were mainly on previous contracts, some of which were made last October. A local trader who has been on this market steadily during the past fifteen years states that there is less trading here now than ever before in his experience. Very few stockmen are coming in, and buyers are few and far between, though there is more activity in cattle trading than in anything else, but even that branch of the business shows the effect of present depressing conditions. Items are therefore very scarce and hard to find, but here are a few.

Mr. D. J. Johnson, better known as "Big Dick," who has been a cowboy all of his life in Texas and who was with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show in Europe for a year, has been appointed one of the paid firemen of this city and assigned to Hook and Ladder company No. 1. Dick says he couldn't make ends meet about the stock yards any more and he had to apply for the position as a fireman in order to get a grub stake.

Mr. C. A. Hoover was here a few days ago and took 30 head of horses that he contracted for last fall to Meridian, Miss. He said he had to take the horses and now he is going to put in his best lick trying to sell them at a fair profit.

Mr. G. B. Gore shipped out 35 head of mares, 11 head of one and two-year-olds, and 1 colt to Chattanooga, Tennessee, this week.

Mr. George F. Hinds of Frio county, who was here a day or two ago, reports that fat beeves are scarce in his section of the country. He expected to have good grass-fat beeves by this time but he has none, and there are none on any of the neighboring ranches. These reports are quite frequent now. Vegetation seems to be several weeks later than it was last year.

Mr. E. E. Banner of Manor, Texas, is here looking over the horse market. He states that there has been a great change here during the past six months. Stock yards are deserted, some are closed, and many persons who were formerly prominent local traders have gone into other business. This fact at once attracts the attention of visiting buyers and creates a bad impression, which is strengthened when the stock yards are visited. Mr. Banner has recently returned from Atlanta and reports business thriving there with a better sale for horse stock than during previous years.

Col. B. L. Crouch, the Frio county stockman, is here and has been interviewed by an Express reporter to the following effect: "The frost of Saturday and Sunday night was rather severely felt throughout the Southwest. Sheep owners have sustained considerable damage, as the lambing season is now in active progress. The peach crop will also be short this season as most of the blossoms have been nipped. However, neither of these bad effects are of sufficient importance to seriously interfere with the general prospects. Farming affairs are in splendid condition. The majority of the corn crops have been planted and many are now planting cotton. If next harvest is as bountiful as prospects indicate the immigration into the southwestern counties will be very large. Prices for cattle are good, in fact the best since 1888. The beasts, however, are not in as prime condition as they were at this time last year. I should say they are three weeks behind. Taking things all round the outlook is most encouraging. If we get a good rain soon the climax of our hopes will be reached."

Mr. Ira Johnson of Eagle Pass has just sold and shipped three car-loads of

fat cattle to New Orleans and eight car-loads to St. Louis.

Mr. J. A. Brakebill has just returned from Grimes county, where he bought two car-loads of meal-fed steers for Gregory, Cooley & Co.

Col. Charles Moss, whose ranches are in Zavalla and La Salle counties, is here and says he has 500 head of fat beeves which he is holding for June sale.

Mr. E. Prince of Quincy, Ill., with a ranch in McMullen county, is here looking after his varied interests.

Messrs. Henry Cupples, manager of the Keystone Cattle company, and E. Moser of Reading, Penn., member of the company, are here, the latter enroute home after a visit to the ranch. His company has just refused \$22.50 per head for 500 fat beeves.

Dr. Francisco DuFrere and Senor Don J. G. Harriman of Morelia, Mexico, are here and have just bought a car-load of Durham and Holstein cows for dairy use and some blooded bulls for breeding purposes, of Messrs. Powell Bros., and will ship them to Mexico.

The rural Texan in this neck of the woods is terribly exercised over the smallpox scare. Citizens and citizenesses who happen to have a gumboil or spring pimple develop on their dome of thought are straightway boycotted as suspects and some have been quarantined. Country pest houses have also been made the forced residence of a number of persons afflicted with the measles. Time has proved the truth regarding these cases, but each failure to locate a case of the dreaded disease appears only to increase the vigilance of the rural authorities. A few days ago Messrs. John R. Blocker and W. H. Jennings, two of the best known stockmen of Southwest Texas, had occasion to go to Gonzales to purchase some cattle. On completing their business there they took the San Antonio and Aransas Pass train to Luling enroute to San Antonio. When Messrs. Blocker and Jennings arrived at Luling the authorities there found out they were recently from San Antonio. That was enough. It did not matter that they were hungry and thirsty and had the ready cash to pay for what they wanted; they were suspects, and the supper bell rang at the village hotel and the rural citizen quenched his thirst at the spiritual dispensary in plain view and hearing of the "suspects," as they stamped about the lonely waiting room of the railway station and told each other what they thought about Luling as a coming metropolis. No supper. No beer. Ahungered, imprisoned, what does the good book say about it? Well they were not thinking much about the good book just then as they sat there under armed guard way late into the night, speculating on their prospects for twenty days in the Luling pest house. Hark, there's a whistle. The west-bound freight is coming ripperty-bang, right up the track and by the station. Two desperate men stood side by side. "Its our only chance, Bill." "You bet your sweet life, John, I won't miss it." The train roars by and the quarantine guards look into the waiting room to see how the suspects stood the racket. Then a general alarm was sent out, and if you should visit Luling to-day you would be required to make a solemn affidavit that your name is not Blocker and Jennings and that you never mysteriously disappeared from custody of the Luling quarantine guard. However, the morning after this occurrence when a certain open cattle car was side tracked on the government hill switch in this city, two well-known cattle kings were seen to emerge therefrom looking decidedly the worse for wear, and walk rapidly in the direction of the nearest shrine of Gambrinus.

The Horse Market.

The horse market has been distressingly dull during the past week, though the shipments by rail show a slight increase over those of the previous week. This, however, is due to the fulfillment of contracts for the delivery of stock made last October. Quite a number of saddle ponies have arrived recently and

WOOL

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Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store and sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

are offered at the retail yards, but up to date only two car-loads have been sold of this class of stock and they were taken by a stockman who was obliged to have them and has been here several weeks waiting for them to arrive. He was a lone buyer and the other stockmen, who in former years were large buyers of saddle stock, haven't put in an appearance this season. The dullness about the stock yards is depressing and if business in other lines was active there would soon be very few of the old-timers to be found there.

Receipts of horse stock and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 86 head, against 1,289 head during the corresponding week last year, and 775 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Receipts on hoof were larger last week than during the previous week, but were by no means up to the average of the corresponding weeks in previous years. Buyers complain that there are very few fat horses and mares on this market.

Shipments of horse stock and mules by rail during the past week amounted to 159 head, against 861 head during the corresponding week last year, and 1,300 head during the corresponding week in 1889. The shipments last week to points outside of Texas were to Meridian, Miss.; Montgomery, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn. The following quotations are merely nominal, but will serve as a guide for traders:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	80@12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands.	12@16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.	17@25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.	13@17
Yearling fillies, branded.	6@8
Yearling fillies, unbranded.	8@10
Two-year-old fillies, branded.	10@15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded.	15@20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.	22@50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2.	75@200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	23@42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	18@25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands.	17@23
Weaned, unbranded colts.	7@10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands.	18@25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands.	35@50
Yearling mule colts, improved.	18@22
Two-year mule colts, improved.	30@40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican.	12@15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican.	18@20

The Cattle Market.

Receipts of cattle are liberal, but not of the right sort. The butchers want only fat cattle, and for them they pay outside quotations, but the receipts at present include very few fat cattle and the rest are almost skeletons which can only be sold to pasture men at prices below the market for fat stock. Stockmen still complain of dry weather on the southern ranches and say that until grass and water are abundant this market will be overstocked with thin animals.

Goats and Muttons.

Both goats and muttons are scarce in the local market. Fat goats are in very active demand at full quotations. Fat muttons continue in limited demand.

Hogs.

Receipts are very moderate and there is an active demand reported for fat hogs at previous quotations.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

To Cattle Buyers.

We are prepared to fill orders for all grades of cattle for spring delivery. In writing us give the number and classification desired. Address Land-Live Stock Exchange Co., South Main street, Weatherford, Tex.

W. A. ALLEN. M. EVANS.
Established 1854.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.

142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., Cor. La Salle Av.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Full advices of market furnished on request. References: The Merchants' National Bank, of Chicago; bankers and merchants generally.

Pearson Bros.,

Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas.

IMPORTERS OF

Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire

COACH HORSES.

All horses registered and guaranteed sure breeders. Our terms are very easy.

Something New. Try One and you will Use No Other.

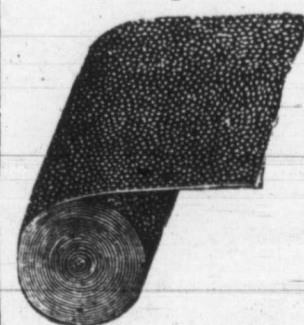


SHEPHERD'S CROOK
The only perfect tool for catching and handling Sheep. Spring steel and light, but very strong. We guarantee it to hold the largest as well as the smallest sheep every time without injury to the animal. Samples by mail 75 cts. STAR CROOK CO., Jackson, Mich.
For sale by Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago; and Jobbers generally.

J. P. SMITH, President. B. S. MATSON, Gen. Man'gr.

The Granite Roofing Factory,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Better than the best, cheaper than the cheapest roofing offered in Texas. Suitable for steep or flat roofs. Cheap enough to cover a hen coop; good enough to roof a palace. Specially adapted to stockmen's barns and out-buildings.

Shingles, tin and corrugated iron mus. give way before our goods. For further particulars write to our office.

Fort Worth Granite Roofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Streets, Fort Worth, Tex

W. C. YOUNG. J. M. KUHN

Young & Kuhn,

Dealers in

Live Stock and Real Estate.

Office 509 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Bargains in real estate and ranch properties. Special advantages in future delivery of cattle. Advances made on consignments of stock. We are prepared to enter into contracts for the delivery of cattle, horses, mares and mules at any point in Texas, and solicit correspondence.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Whenever a field is overrun with weeds then is the time to put in a flock of sheep.

A noted Shropshire breeder of England has offered a \$500 prize for the best Shropshire exhibited at the Columbian exposition.

Even if the farmer don't particularly care for wool and mutton, sheep on his farm will pay him by helping him to get rid of the weeds and enriching his pastures.

The weed that cannot be exterminated by sheep is without a name to date. Even the common willow, which is a nuisance in many fields, is overcome by pasturing sheep in the fields occasionally.

Don't run, sweat, scold, curse or break your neck working with ewes and lambs. Just order at once one of the Star crooks by mail if your merchant has not got them. Do it now. Don't put it off.

Every man who owns an orchard should also own a small flock of sheep. They will destroy the weeds, eat up many noxious insects, pack the soil nicely and their manure will be especially fine for the fruit trees.

Some of the most careful and intelligent experimenters now declare that mutton costs no more to make than does beef or pork—making sheep more valuable than cattle and hogs to the extent that wool is worth more than hair or bristles.

A man who owned two dogs has been fined ninety-nine dollars, the amount of damage done by them to a neighbor's flock. No? Wasn't it a Texas man? Nay, verily, it was a man in Wisconsin where it really looks as if a flockmaster had some sort of protection under the laws.

The farmers have the pastures and they can grow the hay and grain and there is every reason why each one of them should demonstrate his ability to grow and mature the best mutton sheep in the world. They can also handle Merinos to advantage where they have large pastures and close, sheep-proof fences. But the mutton breeds will furnish both mutton and wool.

If a man is breeding sheep only for wool or mutton, or both, and don't care to raise any thoroughbreds to sell to the neighbors for breeding purposes, he need not go in for thoroughbred ewes, though good grades are greatly preferable to lower grade stock. On the other hand if he expects to sell breeding stock he can't afford to have any but thoroughbreds, both ewes and rams.

During 1890 the range of mutton prices for Western sheep, in the Chicago market was from \$2.80 to \$6.50. During the previous five years it was as follows: 1889 from \$2.25 to \$5.50, 1888 from \$1.50 to \$6.60, 1887 from \$1.25 to \$5.40, 1886 from \$1.50 to \$6.35, 1885 from \$1.80 to \$5.10. It will appear therefore that mutton in 1890 held its own pretty well compared with former years.

The Montana Stockman says Montana can easily place weathers at the fair that will weigh 130 to 140 pounds and shear 15 to 20 pounds that never had a particle of grain or hay in their lives—purely a range product. If Montana can do this, to any considerable extent, it shows that Al sheep are being bred up there. The JOURNAL thinks Texas can do quite as well in this direction as Montana.

The writer once had a herder in his employment who was a No. 1 hand on the range, but he was high-tempered and regularly every evening he had a row with his flock because they wouldn't hurry into the corral as rapidly as he wished them to do. The sheep "caught on," and got in the habit

of rushing through the gap "like wild," and it wasn't a very unusual thing for some of them to "turn up" badly bruised, and even broken legs were not uncommon. The result was inevitable. The herder had to be sacrificed to save the sheep.

Of the thousands of mongrel curs owned in Texas, how many of them are kept by their owners? They are kept, in one sense, to the sorrow of their neighbors, but they are rarely or never fed, and a fat sheep over the way is a terribly tempting morsel to a hungry cur. Even a fat dog will sometimes kill a sheep for the fun of it, but a lean and hungry dog believes from the bottom of its stomach in mutton.

It is an interesting problem, especially to those engaged in sheep husbandry, viz., what is the average dog good for, anyway? It may be that one in a hundred earns his board, but ninety-nine in a hundred are useless. If there was a heavier tax on dogs, fewer people would keep them, and those kept would, in all probability, be of sufficient value to make it worth the while of the owners to keep them at home.

W. A. Cook of Worsham, Mich., is one of the fathers of Merino sheep breeding in the Northern states. He commenced breeding Merino sheep in 1834 in Vermont and has been identified with sheep breeding interests ever since. He has stood by it in all its ups and downs and has always advocated a high standard of breeding. He is thoroughly posted on pedigrees, and can trace the lineage of almost every great flock in the country.

Sheep-killing dogs are not in the habit of depredating on the flock in daylight. They operate chiefly during the night when farmers are supposed to be in bed, and therefore seldom have an opportunity of detecting the depredators. Then, too, the dogs are not much given to doing their devilment at home, but prefer to "go a visiting." The result is, if they are seen by the flock owners it is difficult to identify the dog owners.

The farmer who goes in for mutton sheep alone is not under the necessity of watching congress and of writing letters to Washington city, urging the passage of tariff bills favorable to the wool-grower. Wouldn't it be a good idea, therefore, for more Texas farmers to invest in the larger-bodied Cotswolds, Lincolns, Oxfords, Shropshires and other mutton sheep? These are all good wool sheep, too, but are more distinctively mutton breeds.

The Lincoln sheep has been a big sheep for a long time. It is no recently improved heavy weight. The Farming World says a Mr. Clark, of Chadwick, England, possessed, in the year 1827, two Lincoln wethers, one of which when killed weighed 70½ pounds per quarter and the other 62½ pounds per quarter. A cross-bred wether from a Bampton Nott ewe by a Leicester ram, slaughtered in 1835, weighed 70 pounds per quarter.

The agent in charge of the enumeration of range cattle for the census of 1890 reports that in the rainless regions of the United States the sheep boom has driven out cattle to a large extent. He says the census of 1880 showed over 20,000,000 head of cattle, but the latter one will show not over 10,000,000. And while the former showed only 19,000,000 sheep in the regions referred to, the latter (for 1890) will in all probability show some 28,000,000.

The flockmaster who intends to keep his own flock free from scab is the one who believes in a scab law and in rigidly enforcing it. It is the man who doesn't care if his sheep are scabby and who never dips if he can avoid it who kicks against the law as savoring of paternalism, or as being a piece of grand-motherly legislation. The English flockmasters, as a rule, are keenly alive to the necessity of such legisla-

tion, and those who try to evade its operation are sometimes pulled up pretty severely. The Agricultural Journal reports that one man recently had to pay a fine of ten pounds sterling (about \$50) and costs for moving his flock when scabby, and it says truly that an outbreak of sheep scab is a serious thing, not only to the owner of the sheep which are attacked by the disease, but also to every sheep farmer in the district. A single case neglected may mean a terrible spread of the disease, carrying with it ruinous lots for the whole section. The necessity for a severe law on the subject is the justification for the severity.

If you will furnish your herder with a shot-gun and ammunition he will be glad to supply himself with fresh meat and thus save you from purchasing so much salt meat. But he will be wise if he will be careful never to run his arm down into a prairie dog hole for his rabbit that will be very apt to get down in one after being shot. The very best herder ever employed by the writer was bitten by a rattle-snake and lost his life, in his efforts to reach a cotton-tail in such a hole.

While range flockmasters and those in West Texas generally are crying out against the coyotes and bob-tail cats, those in other parts of the state are almost as loud in their denunciations of the sheep-killing dog. They say there is no such thing as making money out of sheep as long as every trifling man in the land, whether white or black, is allowed to have from two to three dozen curs and hounds hanging around. It is not at all certain that a dog tax of from \$5 up would be an unmitigated evil in Texas.

Think of it! It is said 6,648,097 pounds of camel's hair was imported to the United States in 1889, equal to more than 12,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool, or half of all the wool produced in Ohio. Heavens! Who would have supposed there were so many camels in all creation? This wool is used in making carpets, and a camel's hair shawl is not to be despised. With rabbits and camels as competitors sheep and goats had better be looking out, or they will drop in the estimation of wool growers.

The most progressive sheepmen of Texas have been educated up to the idea that it pays to handle not only good rams but good ewes for breeding purposes. But there are still many flockmasters in the state who need to be told that it really costs no more to breed and grow muttons to furnish 150 pounds of meat, and muttons and ewes to shear ten pounds of wool than it does to breed and grow scrubs. The Breeder's Gazette presents the importance of feeding only good sheep as follows: "There never has been good reason for a suspicion that the mass of sheep-owning farmers of this country were any more likely to permanently abandon wool and mutton production than that they were to discard wheat-growing or any of the other important adjuncts of diversified agriculture. In recognition of this fact the Gazette has steadily counseled flock-owners to courage and care, combined with ceaseless efforts at advancing in every direction indicated by the necessity of keeping abreast of the age in its advances along the line of economical production. While the miller secures more flour from a bushel of wheat than ever before, while the artisan turns out more finished work in a day than his predecessor could accomplish, and the railroad transports products to market for lighter charges than formerly—when economies in all these directions have been achieved, the progressive spirit of the age naturally and reasonably looks for the flock-owning farmer to get more mutton and more wool from his grain and grasses than did his predecessors of two decades ago. And that flock-owners are meeting all reasonable expectations in this behalf is a fact patent to every careful student of the situation."

The Town and County Gentleman, an Australian paper, gives the following notes on how to judge wool on live sheep. The finest and softest wool is always on the shoulders of the sheep. An expert in judging sheep always looks at the wool on the shoulders first. A writer of experience in rearing fine-wooled sheep and in handling wool, communicates the following suggestions for selecting a good-wooled sheep: Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really fine, first always examine the shoulders as a part where the finest wool is to be found. Take this as a standard and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump and the shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. In this way the evenness of the fleece in respect to fineness is determined. Next scrutinize the length of the staple, and if the wool on the other parts of the body approximates reasonably in length with that on the shoulders the staple may be pronounced both even and true in the matter of length. The next thing to do is to examine as to the density of the fleece by closing the hands upon a portion of the rump and loin wool, which is the thinnest. If this is satisfactory the wool may be classed as even to density. In short, if the fleece is nearly of equal length on shoulder, rib and back, and density on shoulders and across the loins the sheep may be classed as nearly a perfect wool producer.

The Texas Wool-Growers' Association.

In June next the wool-growers of the state are to meet in San Antonio for the purpose of consultation, and many are the matters that will be presented for their consideration and many the problems affecting their interests that will have to be solved by them. It looks now as if the present legislature is determined not to recognize that those engaged in sheep husbandry in the state have any claims to be noticed, or any rights to be respected. The scalp law that will be of any benefit is ridiculed, and our wise law-makers have no time to devote to the consideration of so trifling a subject as a scalp law. A state inspector is demanded, who will take in the state and by the aid of the authorities stamp out the scab pest. It has been done in Australia and surely it is possible to do the same thing in Texas. But it is hardly worth while longer to expect any state aid in the matter that will amount to anything, hence the importance of a large gathering of wool-growers at San Antonio in June. It must then and there be determined if anything can be done in the premises independent of state aid that will promise relief; if not, the business of sheep-breeding and wool-growing is doomed in Texas. Another reason why there should be a full attendance is that the Texas meeting will be followed closely by the meeting of the National association at Kansas City, and that meeting should by all means be attended by representatives of the Texas association. It may look a little premature to begin now to urge this matter, but the JOURNAL believes it is not too early—wool-growers are not in the habit of holding together in matters effecting their business interests, but are much given to herding in flocks of one. If they wish to stay in the business they must now begin to hold and work together, and the sooner they begin to think of this necessity and to realize it, the better it will be for them. The JOURNAL now asks its wool-growing readers to take this matter severally under advisement, and trusts that the San Antonio meeting will be the largest gathering of wool-growers ever known in the state.

CAUTION.—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The American's Side.

BUCHEN, ILL., Mar. 3, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I notice a long article by M. F. Horine on the controversy between the American Live Stock Commission company and the Chicago Live Stock exchange. Mr. Horine travels a long road to reach his conclusion and to make his argument.

I have taken some interest in this controversy, and the position of the American Live Stock Commission company seems to be about this: That several cattlemen concluded to sell their own cattle and employ an agent to do it and invited others to join with them.

The Live Stock exchange, composed of equally good men, was organized under a charter from the state, and the exchange is made up of the buyers and sellers of the Union Stock yards. One of the rules is that fifty cents shall be charged for selling cattle, and any commission man who shall violate this rule shall be suspended for the first offense and expelled for the second, and no buyer shall buy of this suspended or expelled member; but they also say that any man may sell his own cattle without let or hindrance. What difference does it make whether one takes his cattle to market, or whether two send their cattle by the first man and join in paying expenses, or whether 250 men join. The Live Stock exchange is composed of good men; men who have experience and capital on which to do business. But there is the other side, to-wit, the buyers; and a very few firms buy the bulk of the cattle that come to the Union Stock yards for a market. I think it not extravagant to say that four of these buy 75 per cent of the cattle that come to Chicago. Now, if the exchange would fix a paying price for the cattle that are to be sold as well as the commission for selling, they would be entitled to control the market. But it is supposed by many that the four buyers who take 75 per cent of the cattle do not consult the exchange as to price.

T. L. MILLER.

\$25 Per Head for 200 Steers.

HEMBRIE, CROCKETT CO., TEXAS,
March 4, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Nothing has happened since my last letter, only spring has come and cow-hunting has begun. This country is not organized as was Northwest Texas when I left there in '87. The rule of this country is when an outfit is ready to go to work they pull out and gather and brand all the calves on the range. In fact everyone is represented who owns cattle.

Several beef buyers have visited us this winter, something that has not happened here for years. I wish to say that old Salt Creek prices have been obtained here; \$25 for 200 steers, which corroborates your views on the market of 1891, and more cattle can be had at the price. J. C. Perry, manager of the 77 ranch, made the above sale. An Illinois man was the purchaser. The cattle will be delivered at Midland, Texas, the last of March.

Stock of all kinds have gone through the winter in fine fix, and a good crop of calves is expected this year.

Write Mr. W. P. Harmonson, Justin, Denton county, Texas, for his views on Johnson grass. He is an extensive stock raiser and farmer of that county. Wishing the old JOURNAL a successful year's business, I am, most truly,

W. H. GRAHAM.

Money in the Business.

Tell Mrs. Wells that her, or any industrious person can make \$40 a week in the plating business. For particulars address W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio. A plater costs \$3. I am working now and know there is money in the business.

ELLA M. CASE.

Sales.

J. H. Pressnall of San Antonio sold to Skinner of Vinita, I. T., 700 four-year-old steers at \$18 per head. Mr. Skinner will mature these steers on his range near Vinita, I. T.

J. M. Williams, of Colorado, Texas, closed sale in this city Thursday of 2000 mixed stock cattle. The cattle sold are out of the Geo. A. Scaling herd and are now in pasture near Iatan, in Mitchell county. They were bought by Nat Skinner, of Vinita, I. T., who will at once ship them to the above named place. The price paid was \$8 per head. Mr. Scaling, though a young man, has been in the ranching business in Western Texas for ten years and has made the business quite a success. He has 2000 first-class Western Texas mixed stock cattle set on hand which he will sell cheap. Those wishing to buy should address Mr. J. M. Williams, Colorado, Texas.

A Hard Corner.

The age of 30 is a hard corner for a woman to turn, and 35 is still harder. She feels that she is fast leaving her youth behind her. But there is no reason why a woman should be faded and passe at 35, or even at 45. The chief cause of the early fading of American women is found in the fact that many of them suffer from some form of female weakness or disease which robs the face of its bloom, draws dark circles about the eyes, brings early wrinkles and sallowness, and stamps the face and figure with signs of ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure all these troubles, will bring back the lost bloom, and remove the pains and ailments which make woman grow old before their time. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded.

Fine Ranch for Lease.

In Gaines county, Texas, north forty miles from Midland on the Texas and Pacific railway, there is a large body of superb pasture lands containing one hundred and seventy-three thousand acres.

It is in good shape, a solid body, and in its native state of luxuriance. It has never been enclosed, nor much grazed and is not yet improved.

The surface is sufficiently undulating for good protection; is composed of a variety of soils and is everywhere covered with vegetation, including the best native varieties of grasses. The firm clay and loam lands have the curly mesquite grass in perfection, whilst the alternating sandy soils have low shiner and almost endless variety of good grasses mixed with the mesquite.

There is no waste land. The water is good and in endless supply within twenty to fifty feet of the surface. Windmills, reservoirs and drinking troughs will furnish the water in abundance and with satisfaction.

It has been leased of the state for ten years, and the lease is free of disturbance by settlers, homesteaders or others. It is absolute. The owner will sub-let the whole or a part for a term of five years to ten years at conservative rates.

Nothing finer, better or cheaper can be found in Texas. To fatten cattle or to hold stock cattle the year round it cannot be surpassed.

For terms and particulars address the owner, W. V. Johnson, Colorado, Texas.

Are You Ready?

There is an old saying that "there is nothing sure in life except death and taxes," but the saying loses its force when Salzer's seeds are included among the uncertainties. They never die, and only need a trial to prove themselves. John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis., is the largest grower of Northern Grown Seeds, and makes a specialty of farm seeds; wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. An illustrated catalogue containing full information regarding rare plants, fine vegetables, etc., with several colored plates, mailed for five cents, or further information can be had by reference to advertisements of Salzer which are appearing in our columns.

Sheep and Wool Personals.

Ross Kennedy, of Sabinal, Texas, writes to the JOURNAL that since his section of the state has settled up measurably and the prairie fires have become rare the wolves are increasing, to the great loss of stockmen. His idea is that when the fires were frequent many of the young whelps were burned. He thinks a great deal of mohair, as well as wool of the best quality, would be grown by small farmers if they could be protected from the wolves and bob-tailed cats.

R. A. Smith of Austin, formerly a prominent stockman of Runnels county, has some words of cheer for the JOURNAL in a private letter recently received from him. Referring to the fact that more attention is to be devoted than formerly to the sheep and wool department of the paper, he expresses the hope that the step will be appreciated.

J. S. Curtis, an old friend of the JOURNAL, writes he is out of the sheep business. The scab and coyotes, he says, are the greatest pests to wool growers, and he thinks a good scalp law indispensable to the success of sheep breeding and wool growing in Texas. And his idea is that flockmasters should be required to keep their flocks clean of scab or have to answer to the grand juries for neglect in this matter. Mr. Curtis is now at Milford.

D. E. Simms of Paint Rock, Concho county, is one of the pioneer sheep breeders of the state. He writes that he is out of the sheep business, and is handling steer cattle alone in his pasture, and adds: "I regretted to part with my sheep but the wolves have become very destructive here, as they have in all parts of West Texas. This, with the expense required to protect the flocks, makes more chances against the business than I care to take. In the event the legislature gives some help in the premises I will surely go back into the business. I could run as many sheep in my pasture as cattle and neither be a drawback to the other, but I am afraid of the wolves and must not again risk handling sheep for the present."

J. T. King writes to the JOURNAL from Claude. He was one of the old Wool-Grower's best friends. He thinks the Panhandle a great country, and that it is ripe for the introduction of sheep husbandry as a leading business. He says: "I think wool-growing is the proper solution of the problem regarding the settlement of this vast section of Texas, as affording the 'nestor' the surest source of income until the land can be brought into a good state of cultivation." He adds: "Nothing will afford me more satisfaction than a good stock and farm paper with a well condensed sheep department, such as the JOURNAL now has." Mr. King does not believe in the general introduction of large flocks in the Panhandle, but he says wool-growing by those having small flocks is what is needed there, and he is certain that sheep do splendidly all over that section. Here is the conclusion of his very interesting letter on the subject: "If every man who undertakes to make himself a home in the Panhandle would arm himself with a small flock of sheep it would help him hold the fort, and by bringing some money in the country help to relieve the West against the embarrassments growing out of the great stringency in money matters."

Col. A. E. Shepard of Marathon is about ready to give up the effort to make wool growing pay in his part of the state, and in view of his recent experiences in that business it is not to be wondered at. In a letter just received by the JOURNAL from him he says: "The main reason I am going to quit the business is that I cannot raise sheep fast enough to feed wild animals and thieves and keep up the number of my flock; and I am not the only one who is sorely tired over it. Three months ago a friend of mine, Mr. J. M.

Campbell, had 334 very fine fat lambs, better than the common run of sheep, and he has just weaned 59 of them, all that are left, the rest having been killed by wild animals. He assures me that not one of the missing ones died a natural death. Now, do you wonder at one going out of the business, when out of 1500 I have not 25 per cent. left, and out of over 8000 lambs dropped last spring I have not 2000 left to-day?" And yet in the face of hundreds of such reports made to the present legislature, largely composed, too, as it is of farmers, the proposition to have the state relieve the business of such a burden as now rests on it was laughed at and ridiculed by men who ought to have had more patriotism and less narrow sectional prejudice. If the purpose of such men is to drive all wool growers in Texas to give up the business they are doing the right thing to accomplish that purpose.

Joseph Nash Newson, of Llano, will be remembered by many of the old Texas Wool-Grower's readers as a successful breeder of Angora goats. He is not now handling anything, however, that grows wool; instead of goats, he is devoting his attention to horses and mules. It really begins to look as if the wild beasts of Texas are going to drive the bulk of our goat and sheep men out of the business.

Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar house blocks.

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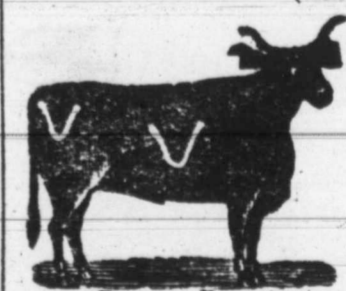
With offices at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, desire to inform their friends and live stock shippers in Texas that they are prepared to handle the Texas trade at either of the three markets to the very best advantage and interests of shippers. The majority of the members of the firm have grown up with the trade, having been in it for the past fifteen years, and the firm can give you the benefit of ripe experience, honest business methods and satisfactory sales on the markets. Market reports by mail or wire cheerfully furnished. Correspondence solicited. All sales of stock make on individual merits of each shipment.

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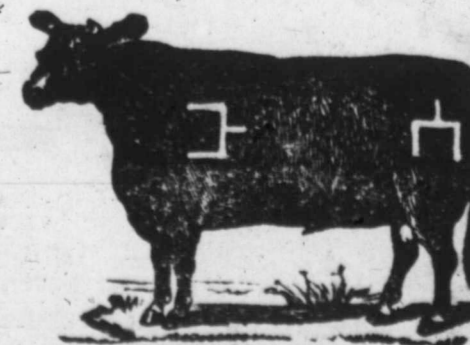
Correspondence solicited from cattle buyers.

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Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

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Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

CATTLE.

The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Convention.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association has just closed in the city of Dallas and is a thing of the past.

The convention was called to order by the president, A. P. Bush, Jr., in the Dallas opera house on the morning of the 10th. The attendance was quite respectable in numbers, while those present constituted a large majority of the representative cattlemen of the northwestern part of the state.

The work of the association, while of great importance, is delegated mainly to the executive committee. This committee is composed of thirteen members who are elected each year, and who have full power and authority to act for the association. This committee is composed of active, capable, intelligent men who give the work much thought and attention, and who have proven themselves quite competent to successfully manage the affairs of the association. It is for this reason that the disposition among the members to let the executive committee manage the business entirely is rapidly gaining favor.

On the assembling of the convention, and immediately after the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the secretary read the report of the executive committee, which was as follows:

To the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Northwestern Texas: We, your executive committee selected at the last annual meeting, beg to submit the following as our report for the year now ending. This committee was organized on March 12, 1890, and entered upon its duties at once.

We selected one man from our body to take charge of the protective and detective department of the association and the business of the same in general. From this report we find that our inspectors in the markets and at various shipping points and on the different trails over which cattle were driven out of the state during the past year, did find and take and recover for the owners cattle to the number of 1421 head after they had passed beyond the reach of said owners, as follows: At Chicago 365 head, proceeds \$4,582.64; at Kansas City 274, \$4,570.11; at St. Louis 106, \$2,071.42; on the Fort Worth and Denver road 91, \$1,573.68; on the Texas and Pacific road \$463.66; in the Indian Territory 78, \$905.97; on the trail 5, \$42. Total proceeds \$14,149.48.

There were also 577 head cut from the trail and returned to the range. At \$12 a head they were worth \$6,924, making in all \$21,073.48.

There is still \$7,790.43 in the hands of the treasurer as the proceeds of cattle sold now ready to be paid to the owners, the balance having been previously paid. We also find from the treasurer's financial account with the association for the last year, ending at this date, that the entire expense of the same amounts to the sum of \$14,080.18, including the deficiency for 1889 of \$605.56, and that the amounts collected from delinquent members for 1889 and from dues, initiation fees and assessments for 1890 and to this date amounts to \$13,409.78, leaving a deficiency of \$670.40 due on the past year's expenses. We find that there has been a small deficiency at the close of each year for the past three years, and that in order to cover this deficiency and meet the running expenses each year it is necessary to increase the source of revenues in some way, and your committee would recommend that, in addition to fines, dues and assessments charged and collected under the present regulations, 10 per cent of the net proceeds of all cattle caught and sold each year be reserved by the treasurer of this association and applied to the general funds for defraying the expense incurred by said association. To do this will necessitate a change in the by-laws in article 12.

We would recommend that in the future all applicants for membership in this association must either own or control cattle and must render the same for assessment to the association on becoming a member of the same.

The past experience demonstrates the fact that beyond any kind of a doubt that we must protect our cattle from the depredation of thieves or suffer irreparable loss.

Your committee would therefore recommend a continuance of the protective and detective department of the association, which was more effective the past year than ever before and which can still be made more so by a united effort on the part of our members and officers.

Your committee has taken in thirty-one members since the last annual meeting, all good, representative cattle raisers of the country.

The committee desire to return their thanks to members for the prompt manner in which

they have paid all obligations and would here mention the fact that the delinquent account is less than at any time in the history of the association: that altogether the association is in a healthy condition financially, morally and otherwise.

Quite a number of new members were received. In fact the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association now numbers among its members nine-tenths of the representative cattlemen of the entire territory covered by its operations.

The initiation fee was reduced from \$10 to \$5. The annual dues, which are \$5, remain unchanged.

The protective and detective feature of the association is perhaps the most important one to the cattlemen at this time. The association now keeps expert inspectors at all the principal shipping points in the state, and have their protective system so thoroughly well organized that it is almost impossible for members to lose cattle by irresponsible parties, or by having them driven or shipped by those who are not authorized to use them. Through the efforts of the protective and detective feature of the association over \$21,000 worth of cattle were saved last year to their owners that would otherwise have been lost. In addition to saving this large amount of money a great benefit has been indirectly realized from the idea prevailing among cattle thieves that it is impossible to steal and get away with cattle belonging to members of the association. This fact has done much to keep down stealing, and has no doubt saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the members of the association.

The officers, including the executive committee, were all re-elected. Judge J. A. Carroll, in making the nominating speech, said: The association under its present management has given entire satisfaction to every member. The officers have worked well for the interests of the association and during the past year have paid \$21,000 in cash to members of the association on stray stock. The methods used by the officers have been entirely satisfactory and I therefore move that all the old officers, including the executive committee, be re-elected.

The motion was seconded, then put by Judge Carroll, and carried unanimously.

The officers for the year are as follows:

A. P. Bush, Jr., Colorado, president.
J. W. Buster, Dallas, first vice-president.

S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, second vice-president.

James C. Loving, Jacksboro, secretary and treasurer.

T. R. Sherwood, Gainesville, assistant secretary.

Executive committee: A. P. Bush, Jr., J. W. Buster, S. B. Burnett, J. C. Loving, J. A. Lee, J. P. Addington, W. B. Worsham, A. W. Hudson, Fred Horsbrough, H. H. Campbell.

Mr. Bush in accepting his re-election as president made a brief but very appropriate talk, in which he said:

I return my most grateful thanks for the honor conferred upon me in unanimously electing me your president for the third time. I have been connected with the association for seven years, have served on your executive committee, as vice-president, and two terms as your president, and it is a source of great gratification to know that my humble efforts have been satisfactory. As I have served you in the past, I will try to serve you in the future. Our association covers a vast amount of territory, and it is for the mutual benefit of all that every member do all he can to assist the officers. The officers have many difficulties to contend with, and it is hoped that every member will aid them by voluntarily furnishing them with any information for the good of the association that he may learn. Again I thank you for the honor conferred upon me.

Mr. J. C. Loving said:

This is the fifteenth time that you have elected me your secretary, and the twelfth time I have been elected treasurer; and for eight years I have been elected by you as manager of the protective and detective branch of the association. As my re-election is but evidence that my work is appreciated by you, I will still work I hope to your satisfaction, and thank you for the honor with heartfelt gratitude.

Fort Worth was selected as the place for holding the next meeting, which will be held on the second Tuesday in March, 1892.

The work of the convention was mainly delegated to the executive committee, consequently, convention

work proper was comparatively little. It was, however, harmonious and satisfactory. The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, after having existed for fourteen years, may now safely be classed as one of the solid and useful concerns of the country—one that is doing a good and useful work for its members and the cattle business generally.

CONVENTION NOTES.

For cold storage Dallas takes the cake.

The excursion to Oak Cliff was a treat that was enjoyed immensely by those who were fortunate enough to go.

Charley McClelland can double discount a genuine "big Injun."

Editor Mercer, of the Cheyenne Stock Journal, made the boss speech of the season at the Oak Cliff banquet.

Nine-tenths of the cattlemen present were in favor of permanently locating all future conventions at Fort Worth. It is safe to say they will never meet elsewhere in future.

The improved stock car belonging to the Hicks Stock Car company, on exhibition at the Santa Fe depot, was admired by a great many cattlemen and conceded by all to be a very fine car for the purposes for which it is intended.

"Shanghi" Pierce sold 8000 four-year-old (sea lion) steers to E. M. Hewins for \$14.

The Phillips Land and Cattle company, of Wyoming, bought the C. C. Slaughter two-year-olds, numbering about 3000 head, for which they pay \$16.

There were quite a number of small sales and no doubt a few large ones made at the convention the particulars of which the JOURNAL could not get.

Jed Brush, of Colorado, who has charge of the affairs of the Western Union Beef company in Texas, sold 8000 Southwest Texas four and five-year-old steers to E. M. Hewins at \$20. Mr. Hewins is contracting a big lot of cattle just at this time. It is understood that he is buying for the Armours.

W. P. H. McFadden, of Beaumont, sold 2,500 one's and twos and 1,000 three-year-old steers to "Shang" Peirce at \$5 for yearlings, \$7 for two's and \$9 for three-year-olds. These are coast cattle and necessarily small, but notwithstanding all this they sold at very low figures.

W. P. H. McFadden, the Beaumont cattleman, sold his four-year-olds to E. C. Sugg, at \$12 per head. This is a very low figure even for coast cattle. They will, if put on good grass and allowed to fatten, make Mr. Sugg a barrel of money.

Webb & Hill, of Albany, sold to H. S. Boice 3,000 three-year-old steers at \$16.

It was quite evident that the cattlemen are feeling better that for years. They all take a hopeful view of the future.

The JOURNAL feels quite proud of its success at the convention. The majority of those in attendance were already subscribers, while those who were not readily subscribed when an opportunity offered. With little effort the JOURNAL man was able to add 73 new cash subscribers to the already extensive list.

Cattlemen, as a rule, are not noted for long windy speeches, but as single handed talkers they are hard to beat.

A Coming Scarcity of Cattle.

A Washington City telegram makes encouraging reading for stock growers, and is as follows:

The department of agriculture predicts a coming scarcity of meat. "The natural increase of herds," says Statistician Dodge, "has been off-set by the unusual number of cattle marketed during the closing months of 1890, mainly on account of the small corn crop and threatened scarcity of animal food and also by a heavy reduction of range cattle on the Pacific coast. Scarcity of feeding material, present or

anticipated, caused in many districts a rapid marketing of all stock which purchasers could be induced to take. Fitness for the shambles was not considered, the purpose being to retain as small a number as possible on the farm. With high-priced corn, and in many sections where drouth prevailed last season, dear hay and other forage growers felt compelled to part with their surplus stock at any price rather than attempt to carry it through the winter. The records of cattle receipts in the great markets reflect this almost universal impulse to sell. At Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha the receipts of 1890 were the largest in the history of each market, and the increase was mainly during the last six months of the year. The correspondent for Clinton county, Ill., gives the reason for depletion of numbers as follows:

"Decline in numbers due to light corn crop, everything that would sell being rushed to market and sold at a loss rather than run the risk of keeping them over a long winter on short rations," while the reporter for Marquette county, Wis., tersely says that cattle were "sold half fattened and without regard to price, in consequence of the scarcity of grain and all kinds of feed."

So heavy has this movement been that there are indications of scarcity of stock for fattening for next year, and a demand is already felt for young cattle to be prepared for next year's market.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, for the week ending March 3, 1891:

BULLS.

Jno. Gwynn, 25,964—J. A. Gwynn to W. G. Beard and J. A. Gwynn, Eagle Lake, Tex.

Pogis Rioter, 24,738—Est. of W. Baker to Mrs. S. A. Andrews, McKinney, Tex.

Prince Cedric, 26,808—J. N. Hall to J. E. Fenner, Clarendon, Texas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Adda's Surprise, 68,561—Est. of W. Baker to Mrs. S. A. Andrews, McKinney, Tex.

Dame Hall, 68,719—J. N. Hall to N. Holman, LaGrange, Tex.

Ethel Jupiter, 36,698—L. H. Durham to J. B. Stiteler, Quanah, Tex.

Launa Wheatfield, 69,070—W. W. Peterson to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Tex.

Laura's Adda Pogis, 46,026—Est. of W. Baker to Mrs. S. A. Andrews, McKinney, Tex.

Maudy Fair, 62,661—J. B. Donoho to H. C. Bailey, Detroit, Tex.

Miss Alamo, 64,706—J. N. Hall to G. W. Bradford, Quanah, Tex.

Cattle Pasturage.

Texas still has some fine pasture lands where cattle will fatten on grass and ship to market in condition to bring high prices. Where the curly mesquite grows to perfection and has not been overstocked, beef cattle will mature as finely as in 1882, when they sold for seventy odd dollars per head after paying all charges. At the "Dixie Ranch" in Lynn county, Texas, which adjoins the range where the above cattle were raised and fattened, the grass is yet in its primitive luxuriance and offers as fine pasture as can be found any where. Six thousand grown cattle can be matured there for market this season, and owners needing pasturage should secure the privilege without delay. The ranch is northwest of Colorado ninety miles, and one hundred and twenty-five miles south of Amarillo. The trail to both places is over good country supplied with grass and water. The ranch is well fenced and finely improved, with an abundance of good water. Parties with as many as two thousand cattle will be furnished separate divisions of the pasture abundantly supplied with grass and water. For further particulars address the owner, W. V. Johnson, at Colorado, City, Texas.

AGRICULTURAL.

Oat land should have been broken close and deep last summer and fall.

Many good farmers break land for all kinds of grain so as to catch the summer, fall and winter rains—and wisely.

Land intended for corn, it is presumed, has already been broken, though if not, it will be well not to delay the matter longer.

Oats may be put in the ground as late as the 10th or even the 15th of March with a fair chance for a good yield. But they should be planted by the 1st of March.

If in summer and fall the seasons are good, good crops the next year are reasonably certain. If the winter rains are also good but little rain will be required in the following spring to insure good crops.

The winter has been comparatively open and mild and it has been well to permit stock to run in the wheat fields, but it is now time to take them out. It will certainly be injurious to wheat to permit any stock on it after this.

There is much diversity of opinion as to the quantity of oats to be sown to the acre. One of the most successful farmers in Western Texas says he never sows less than two bushels, and when the ground is specially strong he prefers three bushels.

The West Texas farmer, of all others in Texas, should be a stockman as well as a farmer. He can get the benefit for some time to come of range outside of his own enclosed farm land, and there is no good reason why his stock should not get the benefit of the grass that grows on this outside land.

After corn has been brought to a stand the purpose of further cultivation will be to keep the top soil clean of weeds and grass and loose. And the ground should be gone over with a light cultivator every week or ten days, or as often as may be necessary, until the crop is ready to lay by.

Every farmer should raise an abundance of forage. In fact, it is not certain that any person can afford to own or control more live stock than he is able and willing to feed liberally. And it is really an easy matter in any part of Texas to grow on a few acres of ground an abundance of either sorghum or millet.

Diversity of crops is a partial security against failure. No farmer should rely on a single crop, as there will be too many chances against him from drouth, inferior seed, short growing seasons and excessively wet weather. Some crops will thrive when others fail. The safest mode is to grow several kinds.

Corn land should be double-diced and then furrowed deep with two-horse plows, beginning in West and Northwest Texas by the 10th of March. Then follow with the planter, and cultivate as near on a level as possible. In the higher-plane sections of Texas, subject to drouths, most crops do better under a level cultivation. Only in low places, where drainage is necessary, should the furrow be raised above the level.

There is the best of reasons why any stockman should have a farm in connection with his ranch. To say nothing of the vegetables and fruits that he can this way grow for family use, he can and should grow every year forage stuff to feed to live stock, at least during bad seasons. A few acres in sorghum, millet, oats, rye or other such things will be worth a great deal to the ranchman and can be cultivated and harvested at small expense.

The value of land should be considered in determining what crop to grow. If the prospective crop is not expected

to be of sufficient value to repay the interest on the land, plus the cost of production, it would be the part of wisdom to do one of three things: Either to cultivate a crop of greater intrinsic value, to build up the land so that it may become more productive, or sell and invest the proceeds so that the interest at least will be assured.

If fertilizers are used for potatoes, let them be well stirred in the drill. But if unbleached ashes are used (they are excellent in their way) they should not be placed directly in the drill, as it tends to make the tubers scabby. Ashes do better if applied in the fall.

In the sod lands of Western Texas it looks as if nature has abundantly provided the very elements of soil necessary to the vigorous growth of all kinds of roots. But a few hundred pounds of fertilizer prepared scientifically for special crops will often pay well.

After breaking sorghum ground prepare for planting as for corn except furrowing. If cane for grinding is the purpose furrow the land and in all respects cultivate as for corn, except the seed should be drilled in from two to three inches apart instead of from 15 to 18 inches as suggested for corn. If hay is the purpose, the sorghum as well as millet seed should be sown broadcast, or drilled as for wheat and oats. The usual rule is to sow one-half bushel of seed of either to the acre.

When corn is up, with about three blades of fodder on the stalk, it will be prudent to go over the field with an iron-tooth harrow, following the rows to loosen up the top of the ground. This will do more than break the top crust; it will let in the moisture from above, and also pulverize all clods not broken in breaking. From eight to ten days after this harrowing it is often well to run around the corn rows with a double shovel and at the same time bring to a stand, leaving one stalk in a hill.

Economy in labor is more necessary than in any other expenditure. Labor is the most costly item of expense that the farmer has to meet. It may not be to his advantage to lessen the number of persons employed as help, but the labor should be properly applied. Systematic management and performing the necessary work at the proper time and without delay will save waste of time and give a profit from the labor itself. It is labor that gives the value of all the products of the farm.

A farmer friend of the JOURNAL says: "I have grown sorghum on sod land on the Texas and Pacific railroad more than 150 miles west of Fort Worth. Planted in every third furrow, as the sod was being broken and without any cultivation, that couldn't possibly be cut with a self-raking harvester, I had five acres that grew from twelve to fourteen feet high, and many of the stalks were two inches thick at the ground and some were larger. I had no facilities for syfup making for I couldn't cut the stuff in any other way—I had to hew it down with big knives. It was much like cutting down a small forest."

America is not the only country that can grow wheat profitably. In fact, Prof. Caillard, who has been studying the natural capabilities of Asia Minor, estimates that that country has an area of about 729,000 square miles, or 406,506,000 acres, and of this large tract of country one-third, or 150,000,000 acres, is of exceptional fertility. That would mean a cultivable area fully equal to the land under tillage in the United States. Mr. Caillard proceeds to urge that "it would surely be worth while for English capitalists to turn their attention to the construction of light railways from the interior of Asia Minor to various convenient points on the coast. Turkish cereals would then, to a great extent, take the place of American; they would certainly be inferior in price, while quite equal, if not superior in quality.

Millet should be sown as early as the 1st of April as a rule.

When the potato slip begins to break the ground, it is recommended that the top crust of the beds be raked off.

Potatoes love a bed of soft earth under them. Hence the importance of having the ground well broken several inches deeper in the trenches than the seed are planted.

In Western Texas the sweet potatoes ought to be bedded out by this time. Either small or large potatoes may be used, and it is doubtful if one is better than the other.

Millet is not so certain a crop in Western Texas as sorghum, but there have been but few seasons in the last ten years that were not favorable to its growth and development.

If there is any one section of the United States more peculiarly adapted to the growth of sorghum than any other, that section is Texas. Even in the so-called drouthy parts of the state it nearly always does well.

About the same preparation is recommended for millet as for corn. If the ground was not so prepared last summer or fall, it is time to begin on it now. Plow deep! Indeed this is one of the secrets of success in all naturally dry countries.

A JOURNAL reader, who is a No. 1 farmer, gives his way of preparing his beds for bedding sweet potatoes. "I dig over a place about ten inches deep and fill it up level full with well-rotted manure or old cotton seed, or mulch, or anything that will generate heat. I then cover this with 5 or 6 inches of soil. I next lay down the potatoes, side by side, as thick as they can lie over the bed. I cover them with 5 or 6 inches of sod. If I can use water freely on the beds it pays me. I once had a bed near the back door of the kitchen and my wife saved all her soap-suds by pouring them on the potato bed. And it resulted splendidly."

On the subject of potatoes the American Cultivator says: "The employment of potatoes for making starch will undoubtedly have the effect of absorbing large amounts of potatoes when they are very cheap, and thus preventing glutted markets that do not pay the grower for his labor. The evaporation of potatoes is also a method by which the crop one year may be kept over to another. But the latest use for potatoes is as a substitute for bone and ivory. By the use of certain acids the potato is hardened, and it may before this be cut or moulded into buttons or whatever shapes are most desired. Potatoes buttons are now often worn when the origin of the button is not suspected, as they may be colored to suit any fancy."

Let Them Come to Texas.

The popular idea is that successful farming can only be done in the rain-belt. At all events that is the way the matter is understood here in Texas. But it seems this is not the rule in Kansas. A few days ago a bill for the relief of "the destitute families of the rain-belt" was before the senate of that state, and Senator Steck said it would be a wasteful extravagance to furnish those people with seed to be put in the ground this spring, as in all probability it will remain there and rot without germinating. And the Field and Farm, in sustaining these views, says "in the end these people will have to seek new homes and the sooner they realize this the better it will be for their future lot." And it adds: "While it is a disagreeable fact that farming cannot be carried on in the rain-belt with any reasonable expectation of success, it is a fact nevertheless, and should be so considered and treated." The JOURNAL would like to ask if farming cannot be successfully carried on in the rain-belt of Kansas, can the lands outside of the

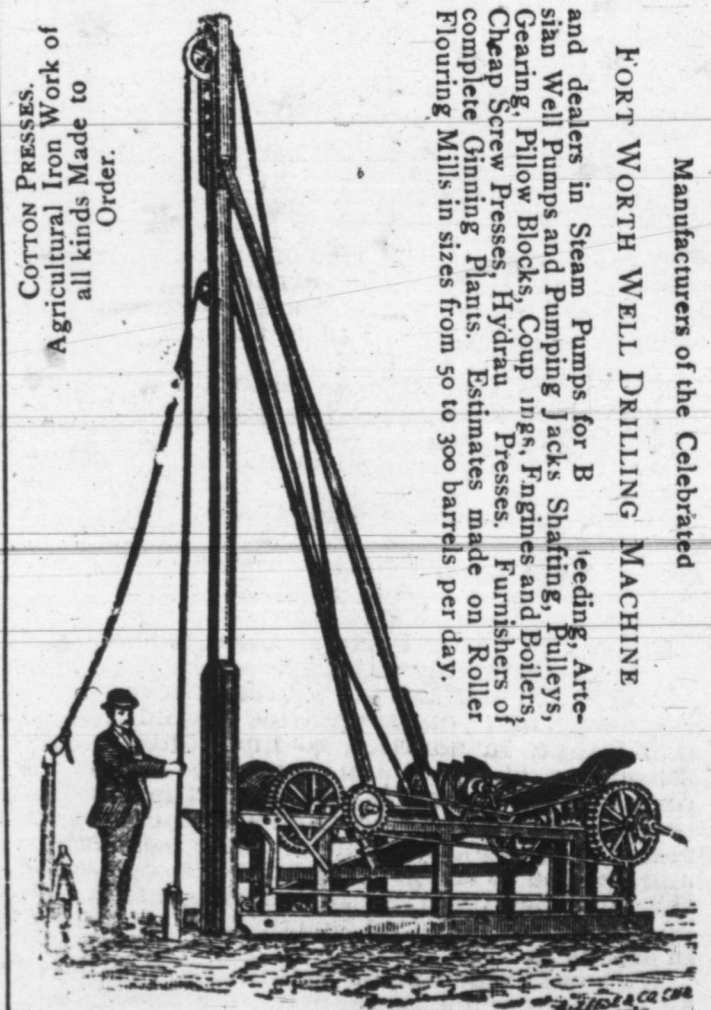
rain-belt be depended on by farmers? The most certain results are realized by the farmers in our rain-belt, but even on the Staked Plains, heretofore supposed to be a drouthy section, good crops can be relied on generally. Our high lands promise to be the best of wheat lands. If the rain-belt farmers of Kansas must find other homes they will find here the best farming lands for the price in America and they will be cordially welcomed.

Tree Planting.

The JOURNAL has heretofore advocated the fall planting of trees. Autumn is a season of greater leisure than spring, and time can be taken to do the work properly. A few hints as to methods may be in order again. On receipt from the nursery the trees should be carefully heeled-in. If they are to remain several days the tops have to be shaded. If they are very dry tops and all should go into the trench and the covering be made quite damp. The holes should be dug at least four feet in diameter, and deep enough to admit of planting the tree a little deeper than it stood in the nursery row. The filling of well pulverised soil, with a liberal quantity of ground bone and wood ashes well worked into it, is placed beside the hole. Carefully examine the trees for borers, cut back one-half of last year's growth, remove all broken limbs with a sharp knife, and coat with shellac all cut or chafed places. All broken roots should be cut smoothly with an upward slant, and after all the roots have been dipped in thin mud, place the tree in the hole. Spread the roots carefully, drive a strong stake beside the tree and fill in the soil, working it thoroughly under and among the roots with the hand. Give two or three firm treadings during the process of filling, which should reach the height of the nursery setting, and fill the rest of the hole with a mulch of coarse hay or straw. Place a piece of woolen cloth between the tree and stake, to prevent chafing; tie firmly, and the following day give the tree a thorough watering. This is not the ordinary method of planting, but it is one that will pay.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



COTTON PRESSES,
Agricultural Iron Work of
all kinds Made to
Order.

and dealers in Steam Pumps for B

and Pumping Jacks, Shafting, Pulleys,

Cleaning, Mill Blocks, Comp. Pins, Fastenings and Bolts,

Complete Ginning Plants, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers of

Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

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THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK,

OF CHICAGO.

(Located at the Union Stock Yards.)

Capital \$750,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$300,000.

OFFICERS—Levi B. Doud, President; Geo. T. Williams, Vice-President; Roswell Z. Herrick, Cashier; Charles Jameson, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS—John B. Sherman, Levi P. Doud, Ira Coy, Geo. T. Williams, Roswell Z. Herrick, Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Cozens.

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these pages will greatly oblige us by mentioning the Texas Live Stock Journal when writing to advertisers.

SWINE.

drops of carbolic acid in every et of wat r given to the pigs will nem good.

There is no danger that too many ill be grown in Texas to supply the ome demand.

Hogs are costive give them salt, or if oil cakes can be gotten, make a slop out of them and feed a few times.

The hog that is just barely holding its own is not proving a profitable machine for converting the food fed to it into meat.

Farm Stock and Home says: "Kindness, cleanliness and comfort will civilize even a hog." Meaning those wearing four legs.

Because a hog will eat nasty things is no sufficient reason for keeping them on a filthy diet. Butcher-pen pork is not inviting, to say the least of it.

The young hog that gets enough to eat out does not increase in weight in bad shape and is likely to prove a poor investment. A little judicious attention to its health may put it in good shape, but if that don't remedy the evil, the best thing will be to exterminate the evil by exterminating the hog.

The American Swineherd gives a receipt for curing hog cholera, which it says an Illinois feeder claimed, in the seventies, to have tested satisfactorily. It is as follows: Sulphur 2 lbs, copperas 2 lbs, madder 2 lbs, black antimony 1/2 lb, arsenic 2 oz. The quantity is sufficient for 100 hogs and should be mixed with slop enough for a pint for each hog.

When large and small hogs are fed together the chances are that the small ones will not get their just proportion of the feed, and when the buyer comes to look at the herd he will not be profoundly impressed with their uniformity in matter of size. It will pay to feed the smaller and weaker hogs together, keeping the larger and stronger ones to themselves.

The president of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' association thinks reciprocity should be endorsed by swine-breeders on the idea that it will open up a lively market for fat hogs, and that similar privileges should be extended to France and Germany to the end that all prohibitory measures effecting the imports of hog products, subject to proper inspection, should be removed.

The JOURNAL thinks that not every man who loves a hog, or loves to handle one will prove an intelligent and successful breeder. But it believes W. W. Stevens (an experienced breeder) is right when he says that the first element of success is a love for the business. A natural adaptation, coupled with energy and ability, will insure a fair measure of success in any calling.

It is not always possible to determine what the average gain in weight per day should be with fattening hogs. Something depends on the size and age of the animals. But it is believed that under ordinary farm conditions an average gain of about 1 1/2 pounds per day is near the right thing for hogs under a year old. Quick fattening is desirable, but there is such a thing as feeding too heavily for profit.

Those having old veterans in their herds may as well try to sell them as not after converting them into pork. But if they don't get as satisfactory prices for their hams as for those of the eight to twelve months old pigs, they should not be surprised. Bull beef may sustain human life, but it is not quite the same thing that sweet, tender, juicy veal is, and not near so toothsome.

When one's near neighbor comes over and reports his hogs dying like "sheep with the rot," it is not surpris-

ing that the information is demoralizing in its tendency. But the breeder who keeps his own hogs at home, has comfortable quarters for them, feeds them clean and digestible food in a clean way and gives them plenty of clean water to drink, need not allow such news to stampede him.

Not every well-formed and good-sized sow is fit for breeding purposes. Some of them have an awkward or careless habit of trampling or laying down on their pigs and killing them. Others are poor milkers, and half starve the pigs. While still others actually devour their young with a relish that is fiendish. In all such cases the sow should be fattened and turned into bacon, spare ribs, sausage, etc.

It may be well for owners of menageries to stuff to repletion their bears and snakes, but swine-breeders will do well to bear in mind that it is what their hogs digest and assimilate, from day to day, that counts in the growing and fattening process. A clogged stomach is likely to be followed by indigestion and that by a bad liver, and hogs can no more thrive with bad livers than can human beings. In fact, bad livers often make good men very hogish.

Where the purchaser has the freight to pay he is interested in the kind of crate in which the pigs he has ordered come to him. He will naturally object to having a pig weighing 75 pounds sent to him in a crate weighing 150 pounds. There is no good reason why a crate three feet long, twenty-two inches high and twelve inches wide should weigh more than thirty-five to forty pounds, and one of this size is large enough to hold a pig weighing 100 pounds.

A recent writer describes what he calls a perfect milk machine; and then tells how best to feed her. The perfect bacon-producing machine has yet to be invented, or discovered. And almost every swine-breeder thinks he knows precisely how best to feed the "next best," which he is sure he has in stock, and yet their views are exasperatingly dissimilar. One of the fraternity has this to say on the subject: "Feed to keep the animals healthy and growing, and they will 'get there.'"

Nothing will quite take the place of corn as a feed for hogs when they are being prepared for market. It gives the firmness to pork that is so much appreciated by lovers of hog meat, that not even wheat or barley will give. And yet when the corn crop is short they will be found to be fair substitutes. In England ground barley is mainly used, but the feeders have no corn. Good oats are also highly thought of, and in England, France and Germany peas are fed with satisfactory results.

The National Stockman says: "As a general thing the most profitable hog is one littered in the early spring, put on pasture or as soon as pasture can be made, and kept there as long as pasture can be provided, and when it fails put on fattening foods and ripened as fast as possible, and then marketed as soon as ripened. This will put the hog on the market when eight or nine months old, and it ought then to weigh 250 to 300 pounds." As this will save the expense of wintering the hogs it is recommended to Texas swine feeders.

George McKerrow of Wisconsin says: "Sir J. B. Lawes of Rothamsted, England, found by experiment that cattle utilized 8 per cent of the dry substance of their food, the sheep 12 per cent, and the hog 20 per cent, but as the hog's food is of more concentrated, valuable kind than that of cattle or sheep we do not claim that his meat is produced at less than half the cost of beef or at nearly half the cost of mutton. But we do claim that the hog, when properly handled, is among the most economical machines for changing coarse grains, grasses and roots into a valuable meat product.

" 70 Years Young "

Said the hale old poet, when questioned about his age.

Attesting in himself the truth
That robust age means well lived youth.

Compound Oxygen makes a man feel young again. Does this naturally; for Compound Oxygen is a concentration of nature's ozone. It is charged with electricity. It is readily seen what will be the result of an inhalation of such vitalized nourishment. Disused air cells expand again into activity. You feel like breathing from the top to the bottom of both lungs—something that but few of us do—and you regain strength in the most simple and direct way possible. Another strong point—Compound Oxygen is liberated from the inhaling apparatus by heat. You put the inhaler in a tin cup of hot water—and breathe it—at once a warm oxygenated vapor gets to the lungs and you feel the genial glow from head to foot.

A Book of 200 pages that tells all about it, and gives the signed indorsement of many well known men and women, will be sent Entirely Free of Charge to any one who will address

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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They never look ahead nor think. People have been known to wait till planting season, run to the grocery for their seeds, and then repent over it for 12 months, rather than stop and think what they will want for the garden. VICK'S SEEDS never disappoint. Is the verdict from the millions who have planted them. If it is Flower or Vegetable Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, or anything in this line, MAKE NO MISTAKE this year, but send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide, deduct the 10 cents from first order, it costs nothing. This pioneer catalogue contains three colored plates, Grandest Novelties ever offered, \$200 in cash premiums to those sending club orders, \$1000 cash prizes at one of the State Fairs. Grand offer, chance for all. Made in different shape from ever before; 100 pages 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches.

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Hydraulic, Jetting, Revolving, Artesian, Diamond Prospecting Tools, Engines, Boilers, Wind Mills, Pumps, Encyclopedias, 1,000 engravings, Earth's Strata, Determination quality water, mailed, 25c.

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STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

:-BUCHAN'S:-

Cresylic Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers NEW YORK CITY.

PERSONAL MENTION.

John H. Belcher, one of Henrietta's prominent cattlemen, took in the convention.

John Harris, the popular Colorado cattleman, took his share of cold storage at Dallas.

E. W. Briscoe, of Greenville, Tex., a prominent cattle dealer, took in the Dallas convention.

T. J. Martin, a well-to-do cattleman of Midland, was among the representative cattlemen at Dallas.

F. G. Raffell, a leading live stock commission merchant of Chicago, was a visitor at the convention.

Gus F. Schreiner, of Noxville, Tex., was one of the prominent representatives from Southwest Texas.

Geo. T. Reynolds, formerly of Albany but now a prominent banker and citizen of Oklahoma, was at Dallas.

Florence Hall, of Gainesville, one of the old time boys, was among the prominent cattlemen in attendance at Dallas.

Tom Waggoner, the largest individual cattle owner in Texas, who makes his headquarters at Harrold, was at Dallas.

Geo. M. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., who owns big cattle ranches in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, was at Dallas.

Drivers of trail herds are interested in a warning published by J. D. Jefferies, superintendent of the Tongue river ranch.

J. T. Beal, the well-known Colorado City cattleman and one of the most successful ones in the state, was at the Dallas convention.

Mr. Little of the live stock commission firm of Little & Broderick of St. Louis, was among the visitors at the Dallas convention.

John B. Slaughter, the well-known cattleman of Colorado City, developed into a first-class "big Injun" during the sitting of the convention.

Philip H. Hale, editor of the National Live Stock Reporter of East St. Louis, came down to see once more the workings of a Texas cattle convention.

J. D. Houston of Gonzales, Texas, was at the Dallas convention. Mr. Houston says cattle are fattening very fast in his part of the state. Grass is up and fine.

Mr. Mills, of the well-known live stock commission firm of C. M. Keys & Co., of East St. Louis, was circulating among the cattlemen at the Dallas convention.

John H. Woods, of the old reliable live stock commission firm of John H. Woods & Son, of Chicago, was one of the liveliest and best talkers at the convention.

Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., offer for sale thoroughbred and grade Jersey cows and bulls and Berkshire and Duroc-Jersey swine. For particulars see advertisement.

W. P. Anderson, an old-time newspaper man who has made quite a reputation as a live stock and agricultural editor, and who is now representing the Western Rural of Chicago, took in the convention.

John W. Light, of Mason, Tex., was at the Dallas convention. Mr. Light will drive 8,000 steers on open market this spring. Anyone wanting a big string of good steers at bottom figures should write Mr. Light.

Darlington, Quick & Co. of Chicago, who rank among the leading live stock commission merchants of that city, have an ad. in this issue of the JOURNAL. Texas shippers are requested to correspond with this firm.

G. W. Barefoot, a prominent cattleman and politician of Montague county, was at Dallas.

W. E. Cobb, the well-known cattleman of Wichita Falls, took in the cattle convention.

M. C. Hancock of Wichita Falls was among the numerous cattlemen attending the convention.

Charley Ware looked after the interests of the Fort Worth and Denver at the Dallas convention.

W. R. and Rube Bourland, of the Indian Territory, assisted in representing the B. I. T. at Dallas.

Frank Houston, an old-timer and one of the best men in the state, was among the boys at the convention.

Robert Strahorn, the Chicago live stock commission merchant, who has perhaps sold as many Texas cattle and made as much money for Texas men as any man in the business, was in attendance at the convention.

The Western Live Stock Commission company again presents its business to the readers of the JOURNAL through a card on the first page. The Western is well-known to shippers all over the country, having won an enviable record for fair and prompt dealing during many years.

W. H. Godair, the well-known Chicago live stock commission merchant, who also owns large ranch interests in Tom Green county, obtained judgment in the Fort Worth district court a few days ago against the G. C. and S. F. railway company for \$7,500 damages to cattle en route to market.

S. B. Burnett, the Fort Worth cattleman, who has been confined to his room on his ranch by sickness for several months, is again on the streets of Fort Worth. Mr. Burnett has many warm friends not only in Fort Worth, but all over Texas, who will rejoice to know that he has fully recovered.

The Alexander-Rogers company, of Chicago, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. H. D. Rogers is too well known to Texas cattlemen to require an introduction. He understands the Texas business fully, is a hard worker and an honest man. Give him at least a trial shipment.

The Texas Live Stock Commission company, with offices at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis for the handling of Texas cattle and sheep exclusively, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This company is so well-known to Texas stockmen that it is only necessary to call attention to its advertisement on the first page.

John K. Rossen, of this city, who is by the way one of the brightest and most popular young men in the state, especially among cattle shippers, participated in the "cold storage" business in Dallas this week. Johnny, like all other Fort Worth cattlemen, will make it a special feature to look after the boys when the convention comes to Fort Worth.

A. S. Mercer, the well known editor of that popular paper, the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, published at Cheyenne, Wyoming, was among the visitors at the convention. Mr. Mercer is one of the best posted men in the country on all matters pertaining to the live stock business. Mr. Mercer says the northwestern range country is rapidly going out of she cattle and going exclusively into steers. The fact has at last become apparent that the northern ranges, while the finest maturing country in the world for steers, is not adapted to breeding purposes. Mr. Mercer also has great faith in the future of the cattle business and believes, like all well informed men, that the darkest days have passed. Mr. Mercer publishes a live, first-class stock journal, one that even southern range cattlemen will find of interest and value.

"Shanghai" Peirce was not half so noisy as usual. He seems to be roosting nearer the ground than formerly.

W. P. H. McFadden, of Beaumont, made good opportunities and sold several thousand cattle during the convention.

W. W. Tuttle, at one time a citizen of Fort Worth, but now stock agent for the Santa Fe in Colorado, was at the Dallas convention.

C. T. Taylor, Lisbon, Texas, quietly took in the convention and shared along with the other boys Dallas' cold storage hospitality.

Zack Mulhall of Mulhall, I. T., who fills an important position in the live stock department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, was at the convention.

Capt. A. G. Evans, of Kansas City, who is always ready to lend a helping hand to the Texas cattleman, was mixing with his many friends and customers at the convention.

C. C. Daly, the wide-awake live stock commission merchant of East St. Louis, added several new customers to his long Texas list during the convention. Mr. Daly is a good salesman and splendid business man.

M. F. Perry, junior member of the live stock commission firm of Wagner Bros. & Co., of Chicago, took in the convention and will visit several points in Texas before returning.

Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, live stock agent of the Santa Fe in New Mexico, and one of the best men in the country, was at Dallas. The major is one railway employe who makes his salary ten times over each year for his employers.

L. R. Hastings of Gregory, Cooley & Co., of Chicago, felt quite at home among the cattlemen at Dallas. Mr. Hastings, in addition to having a large trade among the cattlemen of this state, has other large and valuable interests in Texas.

James H. Campbell, who is too well known to the Texas cattlemen to require introduction, was circulating among the boys at the Dallas convention. Mr. Campbell has built up a trade for his four different live stock commission houses second to none.

Samuel Scaling of the firm of Scaling & Tamblin, who do an extensive live stock commission business at all the principal markets, and who has many good friends and customers among the cattle shippers of Texas, was a prominent visitor at the Dallas convention.

E. B. Overstreet, of Cash, Stewart & Overstreet, live stock commission merchants of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., was among the visitors at the convention. This firm is building up a nice business in Texas and is deservedly popular with all who know them.

W. L. Tamblin, who manages the Chicago business of Scaling & Tamblin, attended the Dallas convention and afterwards spent a day in Fort Worth. Mr. Tamblin is one of the best cattlemen in the business, a hard worker, who attends closely to his business, and is deservedly very popular.

Col. John G. Taylor, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe-Frisco system, with headquarters at Kansas City, was circulating among his many Texas friends at the Dallas convention. The colonel still has his old time bean-pole appearance and works just as hard as was his custom 20 years ago.

A. T. Atwater, the popular secretary of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, who makes his headquarters at the National Stock yards, East St. Louis, and who is one of the best men the writer ever knew, was at Fort Worth this week. Mr. Atwater has many warm friends in Texas who will always give him a hearty welcome.

J. S. Grinnan, Terrell, Texas, offers Hereford bulls for sale. See ad.

Carter & Carter, Abilene, Texas, advertise 3000 stock cattle for sale.

Davidson & Williams, Mission Valley, Texas, advertise 1000 bees for sale.

Jesse H. Presnall, of San Antonio, stopped off a few days in Fort Worth after the convention and succeeded in making a cattle sale, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

J. C. Crowder & Co., wool commission merchants, well known as an old and reliable house, have a card in this issue of the JOURNAL, to which the attention of parties interested is directed.

Col. J. Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the popular Chicago and Alton route, is again making one of his periodical Texas trips. Col. Nesbitt is personally well liked by the cattle shippers of Texas and has the additional advantage of representing a very popular route.

Capt. J. A. Wilson of the Alton was at Dallas, but failed to attend to the duties to which he was appointed at the committee meeting, consequently the boys were not entertained as they would otherwise have been. Capt. Jim generally gets there with both feet, but the work this time was a little too tough.

Col. L. D. Voak, the pioneer in the improved cattle car business in Texas, was conspicuously present at the cattle convention. Mr. Voak is at present the Texas manager for the New England Cattle Car company, and it goes without saying among the cattle shippers that whatever Mr. Voak offers to the cattle men is all right.

C. L. Shattuck, the well-known live stock commission merchant of Chicago, was among the visitors at the Dallas convention and of course took in Fort Worth. Mr. Shattuck, by hard work and close attention to business, has built up a fine trade. He has a great many customers and friends among Texas cattlemen.

W. P. Buel, who manages the Chicago business of Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., and who numbers his Texas friends by the hundreds, attended the Dallas convention, but not until he first took in Fort Worth. Mr. Buel has spent a life time in the live stock commission business, and has made money for both himself and customers.

Mr. M. F. Perry, of the Wagner Bros. & Co. Commission company, of Chicago, was one of the prominent men on the floor of the cattlemen's convention at Dallas. Mr. Perry proposes to take a look over Texas before he returns north, and goes to San Antonio to-day. The firm is one of the oldest and most reputable doing business at the Union Stock yards.

H. O. Skinner, the well-known and popular representative in Texas of the Street Stable Car company, spent a few days in Fort Worth after taking in the convention. Mr. Skinner is deservedly popular with the cattlemen of Texas which in a great measure accounts for the big business now enjoyed by the Street Stable Car company. Mr. Skinner's headquarters are at San Antonio.

W. B. Farr, at one time a prominent St. Louis banker, but just now representing the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal railway of St. Louis, was among the visitors at the convention. The new bridge, represented by Mr. Farr, is now open for business. Parties shipping cattle to St. Louis or to Chicago, via St. Louis, will save a great deal of delay and annoyance by routing their cattle by the new bridge. They should see to it that they are billed by that route.

C. L. Shattuck & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, again present their name through the STOCK JOURNAL to Texas live stock shippers,

Long experience in the handling of cattle has made the members of this firm each an expert in his business, and they are prepared to advance their reputation of making prompt sales at the top of the market. The Texas shipping season will soon begin, and cattlemen who have not tried Shattuck & Co. will not be disappointed if they give that firm a trial.

The following are the names of some of those in attendance at the convention: J. A. Carroll, Denton; T. W. Dabney, Denton; Charles Coon, Weatherford; W. E. Cobb, Wichita Falls; T. F. Smith, Archer county; L. B. Bell, Indian Territory; S. H. Mays, Pryor Creek; W. H. Godair, San Angelo; C. M. McClellan, Indian Territory; W. N. Waddell, Colorado City; Lee Woods, Sherman; R. R. Wade, Concho, Texas; Col. C. C. Slaughter, Dallas; F. E. Udell, president of the St. Louis Cattle company, St. Louis; T. B. Jones, Wichita Falls; H. C. Babb, Denton; M. Davis, Seymour; T. C. Irby, Seymour; J. J. McAllister Indian Territory; E. R. Stiff, McKinney; M. McKenzie, Trinidad, Col.; William Harrell, Amarillo; C. A. Dalton, Palo Pinto county; John Carlisle, Colorado City; W. H. Keen, inspector, Young county; W. H. Jolly, Wichita Falls; S. Davidson, Amarillo; H. H. Halsell, Decatur; L. B. Bell, Dr. A. M. Chinkscales, Indian Territory; H. T. Keenan, live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago; H. M. Jewett, Kansas City; H. McHesney, Chicago; John Wheeler, Chicago; Ed Watts, Springfield, A. C. Rush, Ber. y., Ill.; T. J. Godair, Chicago; Robert Work, Randolph; Hugh Chettick, Fremont, Neb.; James Irwin, Auburn, Ill.; R. C. Rube, Temple, Texas; R. S. Dalton, G. L. Dalton, J. W. Gambell, Weatherford; Frank Anderson, Horton, Kas.; A. B. Smoot, A. B. Robertson, A. W. Hudson, J. O. McCall, Colorado City; Chas. Goodnight and wife, Goodnight; J. C. Loving and wife, Jacksboro; C. G. Graham, Naconia; W. Warren, Do s City; W. J. Crump, Indian Territory; John Bacon and Steve White, Denton; Hugh Chittie, Fremont, Neb.; R. W. Phillips, Kansas City; E. B. Carver, Henrietta; W. B. Worsham, Henrietta; C. W. Easley, Henrietta; R. A. Carter, Abilene; J. R. Burt, Wichita Falls; Wm. Palin, Grand Prospects; J. B. Taylor, San Angelo; Chas. B. Riley, Kansas City, Kan.; W. R. Shackelford, Indian Territory; George W. Davy, Fremont, Neb.; H. P. Jordan, Victoria; E. C. Sugg, Indian Territory; P. R. Clark, F. E. Wilson, G. E. Beeman, H. R. Martin, Comanche; J. M. Day, Austin; W. H. Jennings, San Antonio; D. R. Fant, Goliad; J. T. Shores, Amarillo; Sam Cutbirth, Baird; C. W. Merchant, Abilene; J. W. Day, Baird; O. H. Nelson, Panhandle; J. P. Baird, Indian Territory; C. M. Neal, S. J. Harmonson, Mangum; J. F. Ware, Chicago; T. H. Jones, Vernon; E. W. McKenzie, Midland; Amos Chapman, Camp Supply, I. T.; A. Belcher, Indian Territory; J. T. Biffe, Geo. E. Ball, Gainesville; R. D. Swearingen, Quanah; W. A. Wilson, Denton; Z. T. Addington, W. F. Benton, J. C. Whaley, Gainesville.

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The Alexander-Rogers Co.,

LIVE - STOCK - COMMISSION - MERCHANTS,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

References—First National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Kansas City; National Live Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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J. C. CROWDUS & CO., WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets.

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

Drs. Ansell-Weyand Company,

THE OLD SPECIALISTS.

Are permanently located in Fort Worth, and as each member of the company is at the head of the profession in his particular branch, they can make a safe and speedy cure in every case they take in hand. They make a specialty of chronic and special diseases of men, sexual debility, diseases peculiar to females, tape worm, blood and skin diseases, kidney and liver troubles. Rupture permanently cured by a process that was never known to fail. Morphine habit positively cured. Consultation free.

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1531 East Elm Street,

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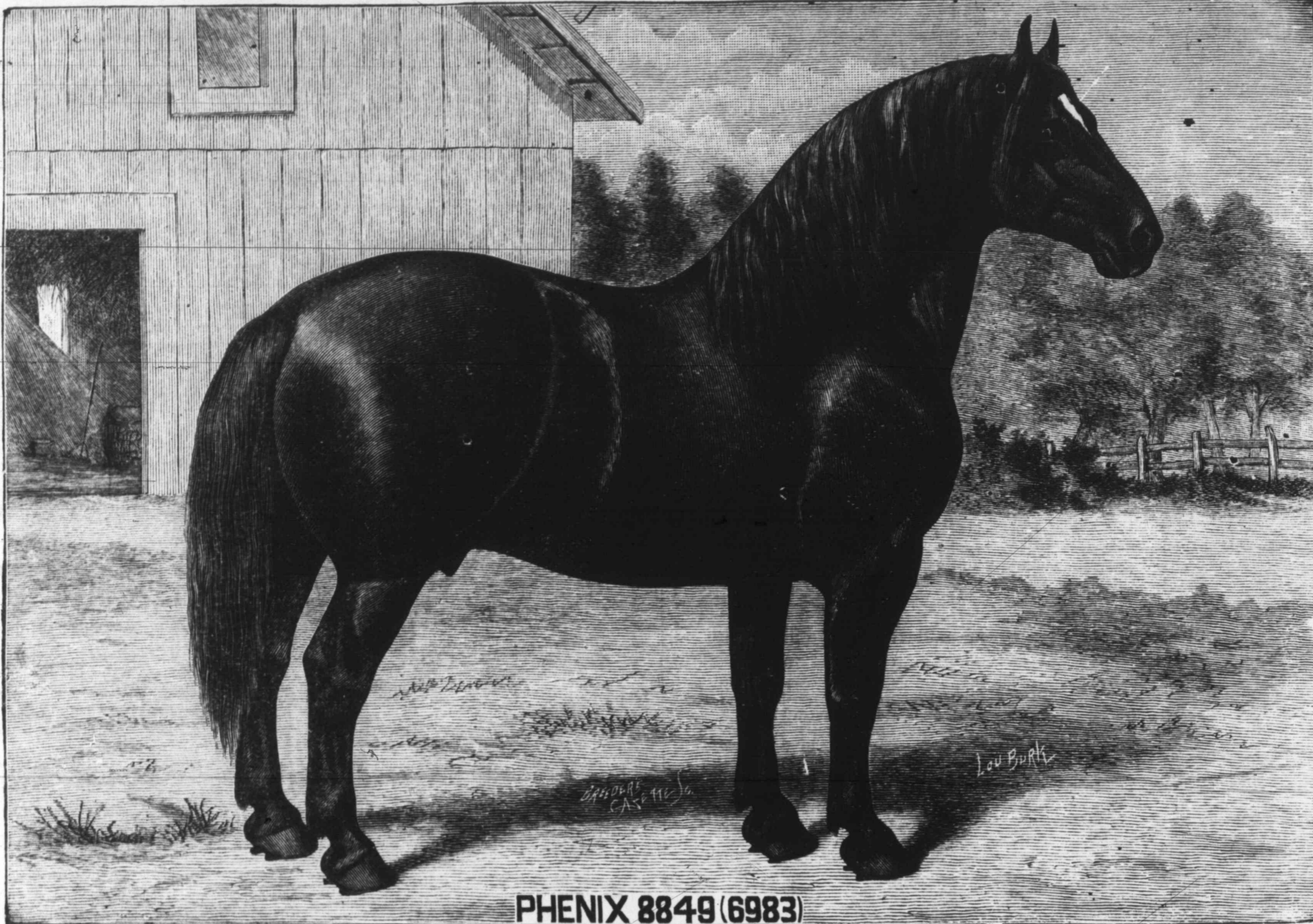
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HORSE DEPARTMENT

A young horse that has been permitted to run away is never safe afterwards.

The great demand in the West is for good roadsters. The supply is not near equal to the demand.

During 1890 there were 1047 trotters that entered the 2:30 list, as against 613 in 1888 and 782 in 1889.

A well disposed stallion is preferable to a vicious animal for breeding purposes. Remember, "like begets like."

When it comes to endurance there is nothing in the shape of a horse that is superior to those bred and raised in Texas.

There are upwards of twenty trotters that have beat 2:14, and of this number about five-sixths of them are from trotting-bred mares.

If horses won't shed their shoes naturally, it will be a good idea to unshoe them now and then and let them run barefooted awhile.

During the season of 1890 fine trotters beat the best previous four years' record. What has 1891 in store in the way of such surprises?

The shoes worn by Margeret S. when she trotted her great race for the \$10,000 stake at Detroit last spring have been plated with gold.

Never take any exercise and growl at your stiff joints. But save your horse from stiff joints by seeing to it that he has plenty of exercise.

Scrub horses have their uses—to feed the carrion-crows with when dead. They are like some Indians are said to be, best when they have quit breathing.

High feeding and excess of stimulating food, it is said, will produce sterility in mares. On the other hand a very poorly fed mare is not apt to breed very readily.

Water for horses should be clear, and coarsely ground charcoal put in it will help matters. And even a little sulphur, says a committee of the American street railroad association.

Many stallions look as fine as silk, are well formed and have good action, but if they have any hereditary disease, or predisposition to disease, they should not be used for stable purposes.

If you have about 50 mares and a single stallion, you will possibly count on about 40 colts, and be disappointed, of course. In Kentucky a horse to every 25 mares is about the proper proportion.

If you want to have horses for heavy work look at the conformation of the hind limbs rather than for symmetry of the anterior extremities. If you want horses for light, quick work they should have depth of rib and plenty of heart room.

Grass is necessary to the contentment of a horse, when there is any grass to be had. But when there is none reasonable horses will try to be contented on hay for roughness, provided corn or oats or both are given to fill in with. But green grass with plenty of well cured hay and both corn and oats will about make up a perfect bill of fare for the most fastidious animal of the horse tribe.

An ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure. A few ounces of salt administered judiciously to horses will often keep several pounds of flesh on them, and it has been stated as a fact that a pound saved is a pound made. See?

An Englishman writing on the subject makes the rather astonishing statement that Suffolk horses live nearly twice as long as any other heavy horses. Possibly he is correct, but the statement needs verification. Why should the Suffolk live twice as long as the Percherons or Clydesdales for instance.

Wild horses are getting to be so numerous in parts of Australia that hunting parties are organized to shoot them and their hides are sent to market while their bodies are piled and burned. This may sound "fishy," but a writer in Harper's Weekly says it is true and gives the particulars as to how the hunts are conducted.

A clever writer makes the point that those who do not use their brains for themselves must use their muscles for somebody else, and mentions the mule as party of the first part and his master as the "somebody else." He also says the farmer is like the party of the first part, while the monopolist might be classed in the "somebody else" list. All of which is very fine, but up in Kansas the latter party of the first part has been using his brains to some extent. Go ask Mr. Ingalls about the result.

An exchange says: "There has been no little discussion as to the difference between the capacity of the horse and the steer to make a profitable use of feed. The horse, pound for pound

sells for about two and a half times as much as the steer, but the first cost is relatively much larger. Given both as weanlings there is probably very little difference between the cost of pounds added—that difference is in the condition and circumstances of the farmer rather than in the animals themselves. With winter blue grass pastures north of the winter mud line, we are satisfied that a pound of horse flesh can be made cheaper than a pound of beef. German experience seems to show that the steer digests coarse food a trifle better than the horse, while French and American experiments lead to about the same results.

"In six weeks we had 168 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and lost only one animal."—Col. L. A. Ellis, Austin, Texas.

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Reddick, manager of L. A. Ellis & Sons' plantation.

"During the spring and summer of 1888 I lost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything I could think of. In 1889 I commenced using the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."—R. J. Ransom, Harlem plantation, Texas.

Ask your druggist for it. Put up in 2-ounce bottles, at 50 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. Every bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send direct to C. F. JENSEN & Co. — Burton, Tex

Weak men, we cure. Get vigor and strength. No belt. Write quick. Columbian Medicine Co., Albion, Mich.

Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar fence posts.

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POULTRY.

Lice weakens the chickens so that they easily take cold—result, the gapes.

Are your poultry quarters absolutely free from vermin? If not, don't postpone a day longer the necessary work of getting rid of them.

Fowls like nice, clean, sweet smelling quarters, and they will prove their gratitude to you for supplying them with such quarters by laying you no end of fresh eggs.

Fair exchange is no robbery. Swap off some of your lime for fresh eggs. In other words, use more lime about your poultry quarters and you will get more eggs. Try it.

A thorough dusting of your poultry house with air-slacked lime will do wonders in the way of destroying lice, and a coat of whitewash outside will go a long way towards keeping them out.

If you will leave open your doors and gates you need not expect that your hens will not go into the garden. But you should not rock them if they do, since you and not they are to blame.

The JOURNAL knows a poultry man who can go into his yards and pick up his fowls anywhere. It is hardly necessary to state that he associates with them and is never rough in his treatment of them.

The specific gravity of a new-laid egg varies from 1.080 to 1.090; an egg, therefore, is heavier than sea-water, the specific gravity of which is 1.030. When kept, eggs rapidly lose weight, and become specifically lighter than water—this is owing to the diminution of bulk in the contents of the egg; the consequence of which is, that a portion of the inside of the egg comes to be filled with air.

You may be turned into the best regulated heny in America—you may see the best hens in the lot lay the eggs—you may know the cock was all right—you may take the eggs in hand and handle them ever so carefully until you get them home—you may then put them under your most reliable old hen—and she may do her whole duty, still, you need not expect to have every single egg hatch. And of those that do hatch you need not expect every chicken to live no matter what care they may receive at your hands. And of those that do live and thrive, you need not expect to have all of them to turn out first-class fowls. If you get nine chicks out of thirteen eggs you will be in luck. If six out of the nine live all right you will be in luck. If one of the six turns out to be a prize-winner at a first-class poultry show you will have good reason for self gratification. The chances are more than in your favor, under favorable conditions, but—don't all of us expect too much in this life. A noted breeder of race horses recently stated that if he gets one "flyer" out of fifty colts, all thoroughbreds, he is satisfied. So do your duty, and "keep a stiff upper lip."

The following from the Feathered World will give Texas poultrymen an idea of how the business is done across the waters: "If the ordinary poultry farmer, or the farmer who keeps poultry on a large scale, were only to bestow the same reasonable attention in preparing poultry for the market that is bestowed on other stock, poultry keeping would be found to be much more profitable. There are very few places in this country where the birds are properly prepared for market. Surrey and Sussex are pre-eminent, and any one who studies the market lists cannot fail to observe the great difference there is between the prices obtained for Surrey and Sussex fowls and for the ordinary fowls sent to market. A bird

which is worth about eighteen pence, and is really bought at something like this figure by the higglers employed on behalf of the Sussex fatteners, is, after some three or four weeks' proper feeding and care, turned out as a fat bird, and fetches in the market between 3s. and 4s. Cramming in Sussex is done by the use of cramming machines; while in Surrey, where the industry is not so much concentrated, hand cramming is more in vogue. It is this latter method, too, which is most largely adopted in Tyrone and other parts of the North of Ireland, where poultry keepers are rather numerous than large."

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

GEORGE E. BROWN,

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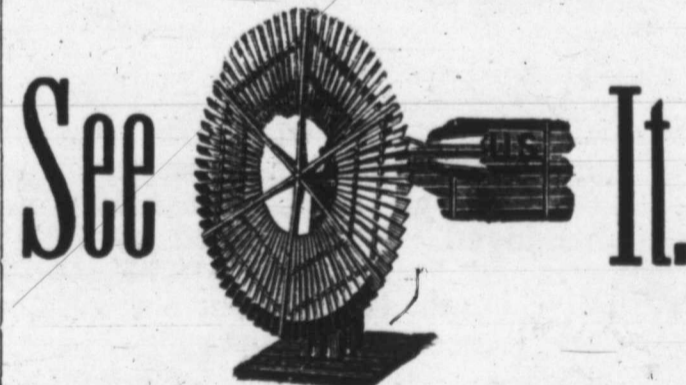
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PUMPING JACKS, best in market.

Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,

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If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well.

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

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Answering the above question correctly ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1891, we will give the following presents:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS GOLD, \$1000

One City Lot in Memphis, worth \$1,000.00
One Fine Piano, worth 800.00
One Driving Mare, worth 400.00
One Set of Furniture, worth 200.00
And 493 other Gifts, consisting of Farm Wagons, Shot Guns, Sets of Silverware, Fine Clocks, Gold Watches, Repeating Rifles, And other Valuable Gifts.

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the middle five hundred persons sending us the correct answer, we will give the following:

One Pair Match Horses, and Buggy \$ 800.00
One Lot in Memphis, worth 1,000.00
Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Gold 250.00
One Diamond Ring, worth 100.00
One Farm Wagon, worth 100.00
And 495 other Gifts, consisting of Gold Watches, Fine Clocks, Sets of Silverware, Farm Wagons, Repeating Rifles, Shot Guns, And other Valuable Gifts.

LAST REWARDS.

Still Another Offer.

Those who fail to receive one of the above premiums, still have an opportunity to secure one of the last rewards. To the last five hundred persons sending in the correct answer, we will give the following:

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Gold \$250.00
One Gold Watch, worth 100.00
One Fine Set of Jewelry, worth 100.00
One Fine Sewing Machine, worth 50.00
One Fine China Set, worth 50.00
And 495 other Gifts, consisting of Gold Watches, Shot Guns, Sets of Silverware, Repeating Rifles, Fine Clocks, Sewing Machines, And other Valuable Presents.

A Grand Total of \$16,000 in Gold and Presents.

Every letter, to receive attention, must be accompanied with \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the WEEKLY APPEAL-AVALANCHE. No answers will be recorded unless accompanied by \$1.00 for subscription.

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JAMES H. FIELD, THOS. F. WEST
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Over City National Bank, Corner Third and Houston streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE MARKETS.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; shipments, 100. Market strong. Good to fancy native steers \$4.80@5.50; fair to good, \$4.00@4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.65; Texas and Indian steers, \$4.00@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 2700. Market higher. Prices ranged \$3.40@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments, 1300. Market steady. Good to choice, \$4.00@5.40.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1500; shipments, 1000. Market strong to higher. Steers, \$4.75@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 1200. Market strong and higher. All grades, \$3.00@3.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 540; shipments, 580. Strong. Unchanged.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 3000. Market strong and higher. Steers, \$4.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; shipments, 14,000. All grades, \$3.35@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 1500. Market slow and lower. Texans, \$3.35; Westerns, \$5.22@5.90. Natives, \$5.00@5.22.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
March 11, 1891. }

Estimated receipts, 14,000 cattle, 38,000 hogs and 14,000 sheep. It was not difficult for sellers to get satisfactory prices for cattle to-day. Buyers were in the saddle early, and showed a disposition to purchase without much argument. There was a good demand from all sources, and while the trend of the market was strongly upward, prices showed but little quotable advance. Some good old-fashioned steers sold 10c higher, but on the choicest beeves no advance was noticeable. Business in the cow market was active to-day and values were strong. The cow market has lately shown quite an advance, owing to moderate receipts and a good demand. The calf market has been quite well supplied, but desirable veals continue to bring good prices. Sales of fat cows and heifers were numerous at \$3@3.40. One lot of 118 head of

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, UNION STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo. Chicago, Ill.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

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cows and heifers, averaging 1100 pounds, sold at \$4.10 and twenty head of prime heifers sold at \$4.37. Beef steers, averaging 915 to 1150 pounds, sold at \$3.60@4.25; 1150 to 1400 pounds, \$4.40@4.90; 1400 to 1700 pounds, \$5@5.60. Stockers sold more freely at \$2.50@3.60.

There was a good feeling in the hog market, and values under the influence of a good shipping demand were 5c higher. There was plenty of life in the market, too, and only 5000 head were held over, principally in the hands of speculators. It is a fact that the receipts of hogs were never so heavy at this season of the year, and another fact is that the average weight was never before so light. That everybody has been deceived on the situation is plainly evident. The packers, who have their storehouses full of product, have been as much nonplussed as the men who feel that they have thrown away their corn by feeding it to the hogs. Mixed sold at \$3.40@3.70; heavy \$3.40@3.80; light, \$3.30@3.70. Packers purchased 21,000, shippers 15,000.

The sudden swell in receipts of sheep was rather a surprise to dealers, being about 5000 more than a week ago. The market opened very slow, with sales 10@20c lower on all grades, and the shipping demand was rather weak, but after the market fully opened local dealers bought freely at the decline. Good western sheep were abundant, selling generally 10c lower. The lamb market sympathized with the sheep trade, selling at a reduction of about 10c. Natives, 83 to 133 pounds, \$4.05@5.90; Western, 103 to 135 pounds, \$5.30@5.72; lambs 66 to 84 pounds, \$5.35@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Mar. 11, '91.

There were 1582 head of cattle on the St. Louis market to-day, and pens were cleared early at strong prices for the better grades. Prime export steers sold 5@10c higher, a string of 1624-pound steers selling at \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Good to choice shipping, \$4.75@5.20; prime light steers, \$4.65@4.75, and wanted at the prices demanded by salesmen. Butchers' steers of fair to good quality sold readily at \$4@4.75 per 100 pounds, and common grades at \$3.30@3.75. Butchers' cows and heifers sold at an extreme of \$1.30@4.35 per 100 pounds. The run of Texas cattle was light, and the general market ruled 5@10c higher under light receipts. There is a fair inquiry for milk

cows and calves at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 per head.

Representative sales: 22 Texas steers, 973 lbs, \$3.75; 67 Texas steers, 1033 lbs, \$3.90; 42 Texas steers, 1055 lbs, \$4.25; 63 Texas steers, 1073 lbs, \$4.25.

Hogs—There were 5596 head of hogs on the market; the quality was somewhat above the average of late receipts, and prices 5c higher on all desirable grades; the common, mixed hogs were barely steady. The close of the market was steady to strong. Representative sales: 65, 92 lbs, \$2; 57, 129 lbs, \$3.10; 73, 186 lbs, \$3.30; 75, 182 lbs, \$3.40; 61, 159 lbs, \$3.40; 78, 165 lbs, \$3.45; 46, 213 lbs, \$3.50; 62, 258 lbs, \$3.50; 58, 203 lbs, \$3.55; 139, 224 lbs, \$3.60; 64, 274 lbs, \$3.70; 27, 287 lbs, \$3.75; 62, 245 lbs, \$3.75.

Sheep—There were 1037 head of sheep on the market, and all that were desirable sold at \$5@5.50; but there was no inquiry for common grades.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—The market for dressed beef cattle was a little better to-day by about 5c, but most salesmen say that the market is quotable as strong and active. Heavy shipping steers were not as active as the lighter weights, but values have not depreciated. Good killing cows were in light supply and sold high, a conservative estimate being 5c better. Common stock, while not having any startling activity, sold a trifle better, this being caused by the lack of supplies of more desirable stock. Stockers and feeders were dull and the offerings were almost exclusively in the hands of speculators, who have been trying to corner the market. Unless there are more buyers from the country their corner will not amount to much. Even now they are becoming a little shaky. Bulls and calves were unchanged. Sales ranged as follows: Cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.80; bulls, \$2.40@4.00; dressed and shipping steers, \$4.00@4.67.

There was a good active hog market and prices were 5@10c higher. The latter price was obtained on choice selects, suitable for Mexico orders, of which there were a few in the hands of traders. Packers competed with order buyers alone. The pens were pretty well cleared of hogs by the close. Sales ranged between \$2.70@3.63.

The sheep market was steady and inquiry for muttons very good. The offerings were light.

W. M. DARLINGTON, R. F. QUICK, FRED BOYDEN, JOHN P. BEAL.

Darlington, Quick & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat
HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP
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We do a Strictly Commission Business.

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent. Fort Worth Texas.

NEW ORLEANS.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	121	133	97
Calves and yearlings	168	274	386
Hogs	109	...	664
Sheep

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed beeves, per lb, 3½@4c; choice grass beeves, 3¼@3½; common to fair beeves, 2½@3c; good fat cows, 2½@3c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@13; calves, \$5@8; yearlings, \$7@10; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@25.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 3¼@4c; common to fair, 3@3½c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4½@4¾c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.75.

Beef cattle in light supply. Good beeves and fat cows in demand. Calves and yearlings in full supply; prices weak. Poor stock neglected. Hogs dull. Good sheep in demand.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 13.—Large receipts of medium, fat and thin cattle, which have slow sale below quotations. Choice fat cattle in active demand at the following figures: Fat beeves, 2@2 1-2c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.

Goats in light receipt and good demand at 75c@\$1.50 per head for the best fat animals.

Muttons in moderate demand for best fat animals at \$2@2.50 per head.

Hogs are in light receipt and there is an active demand for fat animals: Average hogs, 3½@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4c per pound, live weight.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbanks' scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines, and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas.

F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex.

Wanted—steers to Ranch.

Would like to contract for 10,000 steers to ranch on good Wyoming range. Address Ranchman, care Stock Journal, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Trish & Meek Co.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in a solid block in south central part of Archer county. Price \$20 per acre, of which less than one-third is to be cash, balance on a long time and low interest. Two sections in Baylor county, \$4.50 per acre. One section in Archer county, \$5 per acre. 715 acres near Dundee Station, in Archer county, \$9 per acre. 100 acres in wheat, 1300 acres, black land, cultivated farm in Ellis county, \$15 per acre. 90 acres in town of Ennis, Ellis county, \$100 per acre. I will guarantee all the above described lands to be good properties, and the title sound and in good shape. S. M. SMITH, OWNER. Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

For Sale!

Mules and horses suitable for work, also jacks and stallions imported and Texas raised. Address COFFIN BROS., Itaska, Tex.

FOR SALE!

Twenty-eight high grade Hereford bulls, all yearlings, from three-fourths to fifteen-sixteenths grades. Address

J. S. GRINNAN,
Terrell, Texas.

Elmdale Ranch,

Ellis Richardson, Proprietor, Baird, Tex. Breeder of and dealer in Registered and acclimated

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Bulls of any age for sale on reasonable terms. Cows and heifers are registered for sale.

All cattle sold are guaranteed against Texas fever, no matter to what country shipped. Write for particulars to ELLIS RICHARDSON, Baird, Tex.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

4600-Acre Pasture

In a solid body in Uvalde county, thirty-six miles from station, well grassed, abundance of never-failing water fed by good springs, all well fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$2 per acre. A. F. SHULTZ, Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex., or S. M. Smith, Land Title Block, Ft. Worth, Tex.

YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE

Anyone desiring an investment in young horses, unbroken and halter-broken both sexes, 1, 2 and 3 years old, whose breeding and individual merits are excellent, will learn of a fine stock of 250 head for sale by addressing the undersigned. The colts have been raised on Western pastures, are perfectly sound, and with the handling they now require will make speedy, stylish drivers and saddlers, and will return to purchasers handsome profits on their investments. Their sires are thoroughbreds and trotters of high merit, and their dams are second crosses of thoroughbred and trotting stock. These horses when mature will weigh from 950 to 1050 lbs. and will stand 15 hands high and over. They are now in Southern Kansas and in the Panhandle of Texas, conveniently located to railroad. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Write for particulars to W. THOMSON, Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE.

One thousand five hundred head of good stock cattle, ranging in Wichita county, will be sold for \$10 per head. Also about seventy-five head of good stock horses, at \$25 per head. Anyone meaning business can get full particulars by addressing OWNER, Care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polanes, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters. GEO. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I will sell or exchange for horses or sheep 640 acres of land in Swisher county, Texas. It is fine, smooth land, with living water all the year. Swisher is now organized and is rapidly developing. Price \$4.00 per acre; in three years will be worth \$10 per acre. JAMES LOGUE, Washburn, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Steers For Sale.

I have 2000 steer yearlings for sale; also 850 two-year-olds, and 150 three-year-olds. These cattle were raised in Collin, Grayson and Dallas counties. Also 60 yearlings and 40 two-year-old Durham bulls. Address

E. R. STIFF,
McKinney, Tex.

For Sale!

Forty Durham bulls, twelve to eighteen months old, thoroughbreds and high grades, in good condition, well grown, good colors, good individuals.

W. A. RHEA,
Rhea's Mill, Collin County, Tex.

25,000-Acre Ranch,

Solid body, abundant water, newly fenced, six-room house and other improvements, in Wheeler county, Panhandle of Texas, for sale, or lease long time. Address

F. S. HAMMOND,
Box 355, Kansas City, Mo.

Steers For Sale.

1500 three-year-old steers, running in Runnels and Coleman counties.

W. G. BUSK,
Coleman, Texas.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

At the head of our herd stands the Imported Grove third bull "PRIAM" No. 11,434, winner of six first premiums at the leading Western fairs. Our breeding cows are imported and of the best strains produced in England. We have thorough acclimated bulls of all ages which we will sell at reasonable figures either singly or in car-load lots, and on as good terms as can be produced elsewhere. Also young

Cleveland Bay Stallions

and fillies. Write for prices, or better call and see the stock.

FOR SALE.

Grazing Lands With Permanent Water in Colorado.

Stockmen desiring locations with sure water for their herds in Southeastern Colorado can purchase the following patented holdings at most reasonable prices:

- 760 acres on Big Sandy creek, Kiowa county, covering all water for a distance of 5 miles;
- 480 acres on Big Sandy creek, Prowers county, covering all water for a distance of 3 miles;
- 440 acres on Wild Horse creek, Prowers county, covering all water for a distance of 10 miles;
- 800 acres on Arkansas river, South side, Prowers county, frontage on river for a distance of 3 miles.

Abundant range for stock surrounds these locations, which are the best in the neighborhood.

For further particulars write to W. THOMSON, Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

Ten Bulls, imported and from imported sires and dams, up to two years old. Also a few choice bred heifers. Bull at head of herd weighs 2000 pounds. A larger class of Devons than are usually seen in America. Only imported herd in the United States. Send for catalogue. JOHN HUDSON, Moweaqua, Ill.

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

I have for sale at Polk Stock Yards, Fort Worth, seventeen fine Tennessee bred Jacks, and acclimated. Also three combined Denmark saddle and harness Stallions, one Hambletonian Stallion, and twenty head of Short-horn cows. Address

E. HARPER, or POLK BROS.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

2000 to 2500 one-year-old steers.
1500 to 1800 two-year-old steers.
1500 to 1800 three and four-year-old steers.
These steers were raised and are now on the range of the Forsythe Land and Cattle company in Childress county, Texas, and are all in the OX brand. Address C. R. SMITH, Sec'y and Treas., Gainesville, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Jacks and Jennets For Sale.

Sixty-two head Tennessee-bred Jacks and Jennets; also twenty-seven fine Jacks. Long-fellow, a \$400 Jack, has been at the head of stud for several years. Write for catalogue and prices. Address

JETTON & REED,
Aspen Hill Stock Farm,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

I have 400 high grade HEREFORD and SHORTHORN BULLS, and forty BLACK POLLED ANGUS-BULLS for sale. Address

H. P. LADD,
Red Oak, Iowa.

FOR SALE!

My herd of Hereford cattle—24 head, mostly young things, sired by the Grove 3rd bull at head of the Red River Cattle Co. herd, Texas. Prices low.

J. H. BRILL,
Pittsboro, Ind.

FOR SALE.

Twenty Brahmin Bull Calves and Yearlings, half bred and three-quarter bred; the half bred sired by Richard III, the three-quarters bred sired by Khedive. Both of these bulls were imported direct from India in 1885. The bulls and calves can be seen at my stock pens in Houston, Texas, at any time.

J. M. FROST,
Live Stock Commission Merchant,
Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,800
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500
Total.....	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000. Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jenets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,

All of good pedigree and individual merit. We have a large lot of Berkshires, all ages and both sexes; also Irish anything in the way of a saddle or harness horse or mare. Write for prices. EUBANKS & MILLER, Bowling Green, Ky.



For Sale, Season of 1891.

Over 100 head pure bred and high grade Percheron, French Coach Stallions and Jacks, a large assortment of heavy, stylish horses suitable for express and fire companies, matched pairs and single family carriage horses, and gentlemen's roadsters, at my Sales Stables, on Fair Grounds, Dallas, Geo. R. King, salesman. Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.

200 head grade Percheron mares, weight from 1100 to 1500 pounds, all in foal by pure bred Percheron French Draft or pure bred French Coach Stallions.

100 head of mules, from two to five years old. 75 head grade Shorthorn or Durham, Hereford and Galloway bulls, at Grayson county ranch, twelve miles west of Sherman and five miles east of Whitesboro, on the Texas and Pacific railway. These offerings will be continued until sold.

Also 2000 head three-year-old steers, 1000 head two-year-old steers, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address H. B. SANBORN, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

Thoroughbred Jersey cows and bulls; Grade Jersey cows; Thoroughbred Berkshire swine; Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine.

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

Steers For Sale!

I have 1200 three and four-year-old steers for sale.

M. L. SIKES,
Christian, Texas.

FOR SALE!

Three thousand stock cattle, including one, two and three-year-old steers, raised in Taylor county, Texas.

CARTER & CARTER,

Ablene, Texas.

Beeves For Sale.

One thousand head two to sixes for sale by DAVIDSON & WILLIAMS, Mission Valley, Victoria county, Tex.

MULES AND HORSES.

Thirty to Seventy-five 1 and 2-year-old mules, well bred, carefully selected, extra good; \$45 for yearlings and \$50 for 2-year-olds. Also saddle and harness horses unbranded or small brands at \$50 to \$65 each; also mares and general stock. For sale cheap for cash. WEBB BROS., Baird, Callahan Co., Tex.



For Sale.

Native King county one and two-year-old steers and heifers; also cows and calves or stock cattle. Address

RAYNOR CATTLE CO.,

Raynor, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1500 steers, four-year-olds and up, and 1000 to 2000 stock cattle, for sale by J. M. FROST, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEERS.

From 1000 to 2000 yearling steers prairie raised. Address B. E. & C. D. SPARKS, Bosqueville, Texas.

BLOODED STOCK HEADQUARTERS.

- Polk Bros. have at their stock yards:
- 4 Tennessee bred saddle stallions, 4;
- 1 Tennessee bred trotting stallion, 1;
- 6 Missouri bred trotting stallions, 6;
- 1 Welch Pony 13 hands (sire and dam Imp.) 1;
- 25 single and double harness horses, 25;
- 15 Tennessee and Kentucky jacks, all guaranteed, 15;
- 8 Registered Holstein bulls, 8;
- 5 Registered Jersey bulls, 5.

Cattle for Farm.

I want to trade ranch and cattle in Lincoln county, N. M., for a farm in Western Texas. For further particulars address

A. J. GILMORE,

Fort Stanton, Lincoln Co., N. M.

FOR SALE.

Trotting stallion, Chestnut Bay, 4767, foaled 1875 by Burger, dam Lady, by Addison, son of Vermont Blackhawk; Burger by Boston Boy, son of Dover Boy, by Mambrino Paymaster; dam by Medley, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. The horse is standard and registered, and has a record of 2:28 1/4. Price \$2000 cash, or in exchange for land. Horse is perfectly sound in every particular. Address, EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.

2500 fours and up;
1000 threes;
1000 twos;
1000 ones.
All straight coast cattle, none raised in timber. Address W. P. MCFADDEN, Beaumont, Tex.

Grazing Land for Lease.

Nine hundred thousand acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2 cents per acre. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney-at-law, Waco, Texas.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western states and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen find here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth, with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,773 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

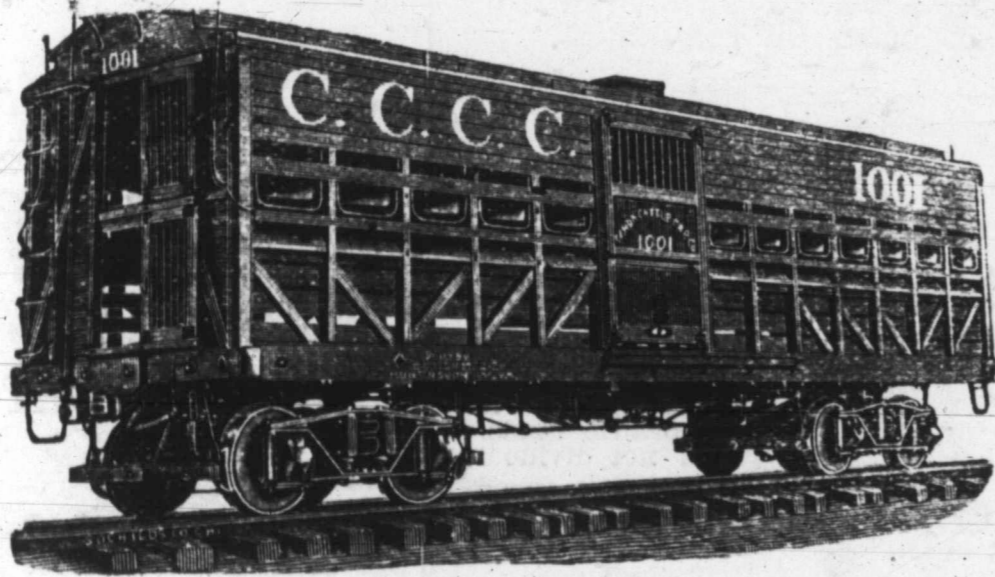
W. S. Tough, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive horse and mule market, known as the Kansas City Stock Yards' Horse and Mule Market. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in car-load lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the sales market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best attention. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlement will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. E. RUST, Assistant Superintendent.

CHARLES J. CANDA, President, 11 Pine St. W. P. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, New York and Chicago. A. MARCUS, Treasurer, New York. GEO. W. LILLEY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago. F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, EDWARD A. BERN, Assistant Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago. J. W. SAVIN, Secretary. K. M. HARRISON, Counsel.



CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

Is prepared to furnish cars equipped with all modern appliances for the Feeding and Watering of Stock in Transit.

All cars equipped with the Chisholm Suspension Truck, guaranteeing easy riding, and with Westinghouse automatic air brakes and Janney automatic Coupler, the latter obviating the jar caused to cattle by slack in link and pin coupling. Place orders with railway agents and with

B. R. THOMPSON, Gen'l Ag't, San Antonio, Tex.

S. P. CADY, W. M. DUNHAM, C. B. CADY

CADY, DUNHAM & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Room 118 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

REFERENCES.—National Live Stock Bank, U. S. Y., Chicago; Hon. R. W. Dunham, Chicago; First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa; Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Mo.; First National Bank, Peoria, Ill.; Wheeler & Son, Waco; J. R. Johnson Dallas, Texas.

M. B. LOVD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

First National Bank,

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

THOS. H. MORIN, J. L. MORIN.

MORIN BROTHERS,

W. L. LUBBOCK, Manager,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN ANTONIO.

Feed and Sales Yards, South Flores Street. Make a specialty of handling Spanish stock of all kinds. We offer for sale all classes of live stock, at any point in Southwest Texas and Mexico.



Home Grown, Honest, Reliable.

I offer you my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1891 FREE. Note the immense variety of seed it contains, and that all the best novelties are there. Not much mere show about it (you don't plant pictures) but fine engravings from photographs of scores of the choice vegetables I have introduced. Would it not be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm in the United States making mail and express business a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honorable dealing is the only foundation this can rest on. My Catalogue is FREE as usual. A matter on second page of cover will interest my customers. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO., Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc. Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free. 1426-1428 ST. LOUIS AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PURE SEEDS

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

Is an Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



Purely Vegetable. Safe to Handle.

It is sure to promote Health of Sheep,

And thereby increase quantity and quality of the Wool.

You can well afford to give FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP a trial. It may and will save you a great deal of money. Read the following testimony:

TESTIMONIAL.
 PRESCOTT JUNCTION, ARIZ., Dec. 30, '90.
 A. H. HUMPHREYS.
 Messrs. FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.,
 18 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I used your Fernoline Dip for spotting a band of scabby sheep last September, and now take pleasure in recommending it to wool growers as a specific for scab as well as on account of its beneficial effect upon the wool and general condition of the sheep themselves. I would say in his connection, that its immediate effect upon my sheep was to make them scratch more than they done before the application of the dip, and this gave me the impression that the dip was no good. But upon examining these sheep a week or so later, with the view of treating them again with another preparation, I discovered that all traces of the scab had then disappeared, and I consequently abandoned the idea of further treatment.

I find your dip very convenient to use, and beneficial rather than injurious to the sheep and the wool.

Yours truly,
 (Signed) A. H. HUMPHREYS.

TESTIMONIAL.
 NEPHI, UTAH, Oct. 13, 1890.
 WILLIAM MORGAN.
 FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.,
 New York.

GENTLEMEN: In order to testify to the merit of your sheep dip and in the belief that its universal use would be of great value to sheep raisers throughout the country, I would say, that during August of this year I dipped 1,700 scabby sheep at Nephi, Utah, according to your printed directions in a regular dipping tank, and they were entirely cured thereby.

Your dip is cheaper to use in the end than sulphur and lime, does not injure the wool, and is better and cheaper than any other sheep dip known in this section of the country, in my opinion.

I would add, that in stating the foregoing I do so from no interested motive, but in the belief that your Fernoline Sheep Dip will prove of the greatest value to fellow sheep raisers, and should supersede the use of all other materials for the dipping of sheep for scab.

Yours truly,
 (Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN

If you cannot obtain FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP from your dealer, ask him to write for it to
Fernoline Chemical Co., 18 Broadway, N. Y.

THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric apparatus, formity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most Skillful and Scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

11TH AND BROADWAY.

Do You Ship Stock?

If so, we offer special inducements to the stockmen of Texas for forwarding their stock to summer ranges, as well as the markets. We offer several good things; and if a Texas cattle raiser doesn't know a good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:

1. A Good Time.
2. Improved Stock Cars.
3. Remodeled Yards.
4. Plenty of Feed and Water.
5. Experienced Agents.
6. Buyers and Sellers Helped.
7. Courtesy and Promptness.

We are talking of that favorite line

Santa Fe Route.

Information can be readily obtained from our agents as to the location of parties who wish to buy and sell stock cattle. This branch of the service will have special attention. Address all communications to

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston, Tex. **J. L. PENNINGTON,** Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

ALWAYS STANDARD

SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!

SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS